



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have prosecuted further, during the summer, their researches at Hardknott, and the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., has had the superintendence of a small gang of excavators for some three weeks. Lord Muncaster, the owner of the camp, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, and Professor E. C. Clark have also been on the scene. On one afternoon nearly a hundred tourists arrived, and almost drove the workmen wild by their silly queries. The results of the work are as follows: In the camp, behind the *prætorium*, there have been found a series of shallow parallel trenches lined with concrete, and stopped by a similar cross trench; these trenches were full of charcoal and soot, and appear to be an open-air cooking apparatus, or series of camp ovens for the garrison; similar arrangements may be seen, nowadays, at any encampment of militia. In the south angle of the camp the foundations of a rough wall parallel to the south-west wall of the camp were uncovered. One thing was made apparent, by different parts coming under notice of the excavators, that the Roman engineers had an elaborate and skilful system of drainage, by which the water from the lofty fells to the north and east of the camp was taken round to the south of the parade-ground and of the camp, and then dammed up to make a pond, now filled up with peat, for horses to water at, and for other purposes. These drains are now choked, and the water from the upper fells collects in

VOL. XXVIII.

the camp itself, which, even in a summer such as we have had, is speedily converted by a thunder-storm into a bog. A drain was found to have been carefully made to prevent the stokehole to the house outside of the camp from being flooded, the storm water being taken round it to the pond; this drain was more or less clear, and a great volume of water issues from it in a storm. The ground between the camp and the modern road has an aspect to the south, and has been levelled into terraces, probably for little gardens; among these many foundations of buildings exist, and Mr. Calverley uncovered a section of one which disclosed three concrete pavements at different levels, separated by the foundations of walls. These pavements were covered with fragments of fallen building-stones, some of which were vitrified, showing that these buildings had perished in a fire of great intensity.



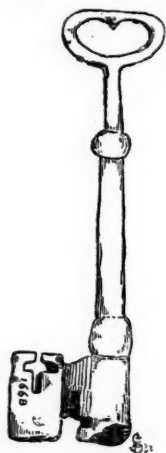
Professor Clark and the Chancellor followed the road to Fell Foot over the Hardknott, and Wrynose *cols*, the line of the old Roman road to the camp at Ambleside. A most interesting view of the Hardknott camp and parade-ground, rolled out as on a map, is obtained from a point a little below the summit of the Hardknott *col*. Professor Clark noticed that from a point a foot or two away from "The Three Shire Stones" on the top of the Wrynose *col*, a sentry had a clear view of the road from *col* to *col*, from Wrynose to Hardknott. It is noticeable that a little below the summit of the Wrynose *col*, on the Fell Foot side, are the ruins of a building (first drawn attention to by Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A.), on the Roman road, where enough men may have been stationed to relieve a sentry at "The Three Shire Stones." This building requires careful examination.



Mr. Edward F. Strange, of the National Art Library, South Kensington, writes to us as follows, with regard to a seventeenth-century key, of which he kindly sends a drawing, here reduced to half-scale: "The church of Slapton, South Devon, possesses a seventeenth-century door-key, which is of especial interest, inasmuch as it bears a date, 1668, cut deeply on the wards. The key (which is 12 inches in length), is of distinctly French

L

character, and that of about a century earlier than the date; but Devonshire is so conservative in the matter of its handicraft, that it would scarcely be safe to assume the inscription to have been added by some



repairer, and assign the key to the sixteenth century. The upper part of the handle is, of course, a modern addition, and the key is still in use. There is nothing noteworthy about the lock or fittings of the door."

✠ ✠ ✠
 "Strange Adventures of a Chalice.—About ten years ago the parish church of Glynde, Sussex, was broken into and the communion plate, together with the name-plates on the tombs round about the chancel, were abstracted. Some time after Thomas Cooham, an oxman on the estate, had been to turn out his oxen, when he noticed something in the pond which he at first thought to be a fish, but which subsequently turned out to be an inscription-plate from the tombs. This led to further inquiries, and Thomas Taylor, the estate carpenter, who had been engaged in doing some repairs in the edifice, was suspected, and a careful examination of his workshop led to the detection of particles of silver in a chopping-block, and he was apprehended and convicted of the robbery. Up to quite recently, however, no trace of the communion-plate had been found, when by some chance the chalice, which is of seventeenth-century design, was discovered in a dealer's shop at Norwich. It was at

once recognised, and it has been repurchased at a cost of £30 and restored to the church."

✠ ✠ ✠
 The above statement, says our Norwich correspondent, has appeared in some local papers, and may be correct. It is at any rate quite true that the chalice was for sale in the window of a Norwich silversmith, and the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries of the Norfolk Archaeological Society, was allowed to examine and sketch it. He was told it had been bought at a sale. Finding it formerly belonged to Glynde, he wrote to the vicar, whom he happened to know, and eventually it was repurchased for the parish. It is a plain cup, 8 inches in height; the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has a corded moulding at its base. The stem has no mouldings; it is hollow. On the bowl is this inscription: "Given to the church of Glind, 1671, by J. H." J. H. may have been J. Hay, Esq., of Glyndebourne, M.P. for Rye. Underneath the bowl is engraved a crest, viz., a demi-man in armour, holding a battle-axe in his right hand. There are four marks: (1) D.O. or D.G., with a circle or star below, somewhat defaced, in a plain shield; (2) the leopard's head, crowned in shape; (3) the lion passant, in shape (repeated under the foot); (4) black-letter capital O in plain shield (for 1671). Its weight is 11 oz. 16½ dwt.; but underneath the foot is scratched 12 : 4 :

✠ ✠ ✠
 The Rev. Samuel Barber kindly sends us a sketch of a curious, and supposed unique,



piece of sculpture inserted in the east wall of the church of Brough, or Burgh-by-Sands. It seems to have been built into the wall in

order to preserve it. Mr. Barber believes it to be a relic of pagan worship dug up from the Roman remains in the vicinity.

✱ ✱ ✱

We have to record the formation of yet another literary publishing society, and one that ought heartily to commend itself to antiquaries and historical students. At a meeting, held in Norfolk House, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., in the chair, which was influentially attended, it was resolved unanimously "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a society for the purpose of printing the early charters and chartularies of Norman and English abbeys." The value of the information contained in the charters and chartularies of religious houses has met, of late years, with continuously increasing recognition, but few students are even yet aware how necessary they are for a full comprehension of the chronicles now familiar to us. As sources of history—checking, with evidence of the highest authority, the statements of chroniclers—their publication is asserted by the Bishop of Oxford to be most important. But, while separate chartularies of English abbeys are occasionally printed by independent workers, no society has as yet existed to explore the monastic records of the mediæval and especially Anglo-Norman period effectually; and it is felt that only combined and organized effort, such as a strong society could bring to bear, can properly cope and systematically deal with the mass of material to be examined. At the Norfolk House meeting, a letter expressing the hearty approval of the Prince of Wales was read, and letters, promising support, have been received from the Duke of Rutland and several persons of influence. The new society is called the "Anglo-Norman Record Society," and undertakes, in the first instance, to print monastic records from the MSS. still subsisting in England and France. The subscription is two guineas annually, and the volumes will be issued only to members. The scheme has our strongest commendation on account of its great historical, topographical and genealogical interest. It is obvious that without hearty support it will be impossible to set on foot a work of such magnitude, so that we urge upon our readers to send in their names promptly to

Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W., or to any one of the committee: the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Mr. J. Horace Round, and Mr. Hyde Clarke.

✱ ✱ ✱

In our August issue were two sketches of Roman carved stones by Mr. Bailey, the one a roof-finial in Bath Museum, and the other a fragment presumably of some sort of

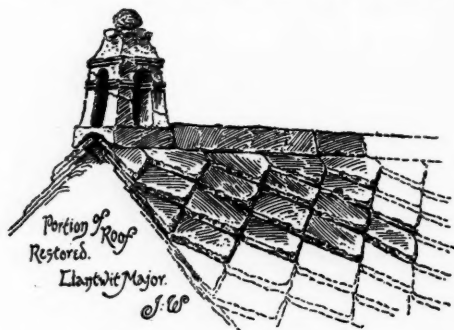


terminal, at Little Chester, Derby. This, he suggested, was also a roof-finial; but our indefatigable correspondent, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A. (who, our readers will be pleased to learn is now curator of the important museum

of Cardiff), points out that the latter stone is not channelled out on its under surface to receive the ridge, as is well shown in his sketch of the Bath specimen. The same channelling occurs in a very similar stone found at Llantwit-Major, near Cardiff, which was described and illustrated by Mr. Ward in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxvi., p. 55) of last year. This gentleman also sends particulars of another example, which is here depicted in print for the first time. It was ploughed up in a field on the Wyndcliff, near Chepstow, about twelve or fourteen years ago, and is now preserved in Piercefield House in the vicinity. It seems to have attracted no attention until recently, when it came under the notice of Mr. W. H. Greene, an ardent student of Monmouthshire antiquities, from whose pencil-sketch Mr. Ward has taken the accompanying illustration. Mr. Greene has since examined the site where it was found, and has been able to trace the lines of a Roman camp surrounding it. It will be noticed that it closely resembles the Cardiff example in the treatment of the upper or pinnacle portion, but unlike it, it has only a single arch, not two intersecting arches. Both these differ from the Bath stone in having the arches passing through from side to side.



Pursuing the same subject, Mr. Ward sends the following sketches. The first represents a portion of roof that he has just erected in



the Cardiff Museum from some stone roof-slabs, ridge-pieces, and the finial mentioned above, all from the Roman villa of Llantwit-Major. From the report of the excavation

in the transactions of the Cardiff Natural History Society, vol. xx., he finds that the finial was found at the end of a room, measuring externally 20 feet by 14 feet, on



the north side of the chief apartments, and that the ridge-stones lay the whole length of the said chamber, from which it is clear that both belonged to its roof. The "slates" apparently were more diffused, so probably the museum specimens belonged to several roofs. This perhaps accounts for some variations as to size, shape, and workmanship. They are of fine hard sandstone, of an average thickness of 1 inch, and the one here shown is 17 inches long and 11 inches wide. They were held in position by iron nails with large flat heads. The hole in the one drawn is easily seen; but in some of the others it is more to one side or even in the angle, as determined by the accidental shape of the upper end of the "slate." As the distance between the hole and the lower point varies, it seems clear that the slabs were nailed to a boarded roof, and not to battens. The finial (16 inches high), and the ridge-stones (4 inches high and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the top) are of Bath stone. The plinth of the finial is somewhat lower than the ridge-stones; but this probably is accidental. There is no doubt that the finial rested upon the ridge in common with the ridge-stones, and this implies that the roof *lapped over* the gable. Had the gable been continued above the roof-line, the finial must have *formed part* of the coping, which certainly was not the case, as a mere inspection will prove. The shaded portion represents the extent of roof which Mr. Ward has erected; and he has

adopted the low pitch prevalent in Italy, not the apparent high pitch of the sketch. The lateral half-tiles of the verge being absent, he has supplied them in plaster.



The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have sustained a serious loss by the sudden death on Sunday, August 27, of one of their vice-presidents, the Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Wreay, Carlisle. On that day Mr. Lees was to all appearance in his usual health, and conducted two services in his church, but died between eight and nine in the evening, while sitting in his chair with a book. He was by birth of a Yorkshire family, settled near Huddersfield; he was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. (eighteenth senior optime in 1852); in 1854 he was ordained to a curacy at Kirkbythore, in Westmorland, but removed to Greystoke, in Cumberland, in 1855, as curate to the late Canon Percy, who in 1865 appointed him to the Dean and Chapter living of Wreay, near Carlisle. The parish of Graystoke, in its circumstances and situation, was highly favourable to archæological study, and, in company with his friends and neighbours, the late Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., then of Newton Reigny, and the late M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., then of Penrith, Mr. Lees gave his leisure time to archæological research in general, and to the history of the district. He was an all-round antiquary, but his chief leanings were to ecclesiology, and to the study of local dialects; of these subjects he had a deep and thorough knowledge. He was a member of the English Dialect Society, for which he edited a *Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield*, compiled by him from manuscripts left by his old schoolmaster and friend, the Rev. Alfred Easther. Mr. Lees was one of the founders of, and latterly a vice-president of, the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, to whose transactions he supplied many valuable papers, and at whose meetings he was, until late years, a constant and most welcome attendant. He was also a member of the Royal Archæological Institute, to whose journal he was a contributor; and in 1885 he was

elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. Lees was averse to the labour of writing, and, from that reason and from innate modesty, he has carried to the grave with him much knowledge that should have had permanent record. On the other hand, he was always delighted to help other antiquaries from the stores of knowledge with which his memory was replete, or to ransack his valuable library for the elucidation of obscure questions or the verification of references; more, even to undertake the drudgery of searching registers in the interests of genealogists. Of his kindliness of heart, his devotion to duty, his excellence as a parish priest, here is not the place to write; but he will be deeply regretted and mourned by a much wider circle than that of his fellow antiquaries.



We are glad to learn that the city of Newcastle has placed a memorial tablet to the late Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., on the house, No. 2, Framlington Place, in which he lived for so many years, where he wrote his best-known books, and where he died. Few names will fill so large a space in the history of Newcastle as that of the scholar, antiquary, and philanthropist—John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. The erection of memorials to Newcastle worthies of the past generations had no greater advocate and no more liberal supporter than Dr. Bruce; and now, when he has himself joined the bead-roll of past worthies of the city, it became an obvious duty for those who knew his worth, and admired his genius, to commemorate his life and works by some public memorial. The tablet was unveiled by Earl Percy, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, on September 15.



There died at Strood, near Rochester, on September 11, Mr. Humphrey Wickham, the veteran Kentish lawyer. He was eighty-seven years of age. Besides being well known as a solicitor for considerably over half a century—he commenced practice in 1830—Mr. Wickham had achieved considerable distinction as an antiquary. He possessed a unique private museum, the contents of which were illustrative of the manners and customs of

the ancient Saxon and Roman inhabitants of Rochester. Chief among these were relics disinterred from a Saxon burial-place in his locality, and valuable specimens of Roman pottery dug up more than fifty years ago from a local marsh ground, which had originally been the site of a Roman cemetery. With the vessels discovered on that occasion were some hundreds of Roman coins, a rare collection which Mr. Wickham carefully preserved.

Our contemporary *Truth*, which continues to do such yeoman service in the exposure of frauds, comments severely, in its issue of September 7, on an agency termed the Anglo-Canadian Farm Pupil Association. Our only concern with the matter is that the secretary, whose office is given at 46, High Street, Sheffield, is described on the circulars as "Mr. Henry Howden, F.S.A." This is in itself a corroboration of the alleged bogus character of the agency, as there is no Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries bearing such a name.

Some person in Dumfries has been ill-advised enough to get the name of Watling Street added to the street names of that border burgh. This is very much to be regretted. It tends to mislead. Being a purely fanciful creation, and not in any sense preserving the memory of any ancient road of that name, the road is only a pseudo-antique, which in plain English deserves to be dubbed a forgery. Antiquaries of fifty years hence, beware!

It is reported that an Ogam inscription has been found on the edges of a sculptured stone in the chapel of St. Palladius in the churchyard of Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

A find of Roman coins has been made at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, on the line of the Vallum of Antonine. According to the meagre published information, the coins are all of pre-Antoine date.

Mr. J. R. Mortimer opened up a barrow at Eddlethorpe, in the parish of Westow, East Riding, on the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, on September 11, 12, 13. We hope to give some particulars in our next issue.

Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York has been enlarged by the addition of a north wing. The work, begun in 1890, is now finished, all but the internal decorations and the glass cases and pedestals for the exhibition of the objects to be placed in it.

A large central hall is designed to contain the more precious objects, as gems, gold, etc. Of the fifteen side rooms the first will contain the Brown collection of musical instruments, of every age and country, especially of the East.

Of the other rooms, one is destined for the Moore collection of glasses and terra-cottas; the four following ones to porcelain, bronzes, Chinese and Japanese ivories, etc., among which will be the Coleman collection of Japanese vases. Two rooms follow for Oriental tapestries, ancient lace and fans; two rooms being reserved for European porcelain and ivories.

After a room full of miscellaneous objects will come two rooms for Russian metal objects of art, especially from the Kremlin. Two rooms to the east and west of the central hall are reserved for the customary temporary exhibitions. On the ground-floor are two spacious halls for a collection of sculpture-casts, for the formation of which 135,000 dollars have been set aside.

At Chicago a committee of influential citizens has been formed for the creation of a World's Fair Museum, to illustrate art, archæology, and science. The first instalment will consist of the principal objects of that character already being exhibited in the present World's Fair. The new museum will have a large building exclusively dedicated to its purposes, and will be called the "Columbian Museum of Chicago."

In the full report on the French excavations at Tegea, M. Bérard announces the identification of the site of the most important public edifices, including the theatre. We may here notice an incidental testimony as to the great popularity of Euripides as late as the second

century B.C. An actor of Tegea records four victories with different plays of Euripides, won in places so widely separated as Athens, Delphi, and Dodona.

* * *

From the last bulletin of the French "Hellenic Correspondence," we learn that of the colossal statue of Apollo at Delos the only remnants extant in 1892 are described as follows by M. Sauer: A fragment of the base *in situ*, a piece of the chest and hips near by, one hand preserved in the house of the curator, a piece of the plinth and of the left foot in the British Museum.

* * *

In the same bulletin we find a discussion by M. Chamonard concerning a unique rock monument at Sondurlu, a small station on the Aidin Railway, near the bridge which crosses the Meander River. This bas-relief illustrates the varied influences which at the time of its construction, probably near the early part of the fifth century B.C., flowed together into Phrygia. The scene is the same as on the tombs of Xanthus, and presents a class of ideas borrowed from Phoenicia. The style is Asiatic, but the art shows decided evidence of Greek genius and influence, imported by way of Lycia and Cyprus.

* * *

In some Lombard tombs opened at Castel Trofino, in the Commune of Ascoli-Piceno, gold studs, crosses, and other gold and silver ornaments were found, as well as glass female trinkets, iron arms, utensils in glass and other materials, of which a full catalogue will be drawn up.

* * *

In the commune of Albacina, on the site of ancient *Tuficum*, some Latin inscriptions have been found which seem honorary dedications from the city Forum. One refers to the year 203 A.D., set up by the decurions of Tuficum to C. Fulvius Plautianus Africanus, a friend of Septimius Severus, whose daughter Plautilla was married to Caracalla.

* * *

In the piano di s. Martino, the site of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, near Fossombrone, a funereal Latin inscription has been found, recording C. Vibius Viscus of the tribus Pollia, to which the city was ascribed.

* * *

Some rude pottery has been disinterred near the village of Montefortino, a few kilometres

from Arcevia. One of the vases bears a votive inscription of a slave of L. Helvinatius Celer. The name of a Helvinatius Celer is found amongst the worshippers of Mithra on a stone at Sentinum in the neighbourhood.

* * *

The excavations undertaken by Dr. Dörpfeld, the director of the German Archæological School at Athens, at Hissarlik, the supposed site of ancient Troy, were brought to a close some few weeks ago. They have resulted in important discoveries. The fresh walling and works of defence laid bare during the past months prove conclusively the power and importance of the city, now occupied by the modern Hissarlik, in a far back time, which seems identical with the so-called period of Mycænæan civilization. Thus Dr. Dörpfeld's new discoveries bring new support to the theory which his master, Dr. Schliemann, maintained against Colonel Bötticher, that here we have really the site of ancient Troy.

* * *

The chief constructions now come to light are large houses of the type of the Homeric *megaron*, such as would be expected if they formed part of the ancient city. The defensive walls of a very ancient tower were also disinterred, and the approach to it was also discovered, consisting of thirty stone steps. No gold objects were found, but many huge jars, *pitthoi*, containing remains of grain, and evidently used for storing it and other dry goods. Some of these jars are over two mètres high.

* * *

Not only have specimens of pottery been discovered exactly resembling, and apparently synchronous with those found at Mycenæ, but courses of beautifully-fitted masonry have been laid bare, which seem entirely to justify the epithets employed by Homer. Additional evidence is furnished by the gray-coloured pottery found in adjacent tumuli.

* * *

The Latin inscriptions found in the soil will be of some use for the history of the successive cities that occupied the historic site. The excavations have been carried out at the expense of Dr. Schliemann's widow, but will be renewed at that of the German Government.

* * *

Dr. Tsoundas, who for several years past has dedicated himself in a particular manner to

the study of Mycenæ and its necropolis, has just published in Athens a work under the title "Mycenæ and the Mycenæan Civilization." It contains the following chapters: The City of Mycenæ; Its Palaces; Its Private Houses; Tombs; Clothes and Arms; Religion; Art; Chronology; and the Mycenæan People.

* * *

Amongst the *amphoræ* discovered lately by Père Délatre during his excavations at Carthage, is one bearing the name of M. Drusus Libo, Roman Consul in the year 15 B.C., and another that of Q. Lepidus and M. Lollio, consuls 21 B.C. This last is inscribed with the name of its contents, *vinum Mesopotamium*, a Sicilian wine from a seaport between Agrigentum and Syracuse called Mesopotamia, and this same wine is mentioned in the inscriptions on *amphoræ* found at Pompeii.



Discovery of a Supposed Buried Well, or Masonry Structure of Four or Five Steps, in the Grounds of the New Weir, Kenchester.

By H. C. MOORE.*

IN the month of August, 1891, owing to the continued dry weather, the spring of water ceased to supply the hydraulic ram connected to the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths' house, the New Weir, Kenchester, five miles from Hereford. Mr. Godsell, architect, of Hereford, was consulted to give advice upon this serious matter, and engaged to discover, if possible, another source of supply whereby the deficiency could be remedied.

An examination of the surroundings disclosed to Mr. Godsell that an abundant supply of water was running to waste into the Wye a few yards lower down the river. Directing an excavation to be made running parallel with the river, in the process of this work an apparently favourable water-supply

* Hon. Sec. of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford).

was intercepted, and in following the course of its stream the workmen found their operations, when at a depth of from 4 feet to 9 feet, obstructed by enormous stones, which were broken and otherwise got out of the way, until their attention was drawn to the fact that these stones were carefully hewn, dressed, and of an unusual shape. As soon as it became evident that they had come across some artificial structure, thenceforward the excavations were more carefully conducted, until what remained undisturbed of a buried mass of masonry exposed to view a structure about 7 feet in diameter, forming a series of steps conducting, in gradually diminishing diameter, to a single large stone at the bottom, perforated by a circular hole 6 inches in diameter. When this hole was cleared out, numerous tesserae were brought out of it in handfuls. The position of the circular hole was found to be over the course of a streamlet issuing from the higher grounds above, the overflow of which was conducted to the river along a shallow stone channel or trough. A plugging of this trough would cause the water to rise in the well-shaped basin, *provided that* the basin was rendered water-tight by mortar, cement, and puddling.

A photograph of the well, taken by Mr. Walter Pilley shortly after its discovery,



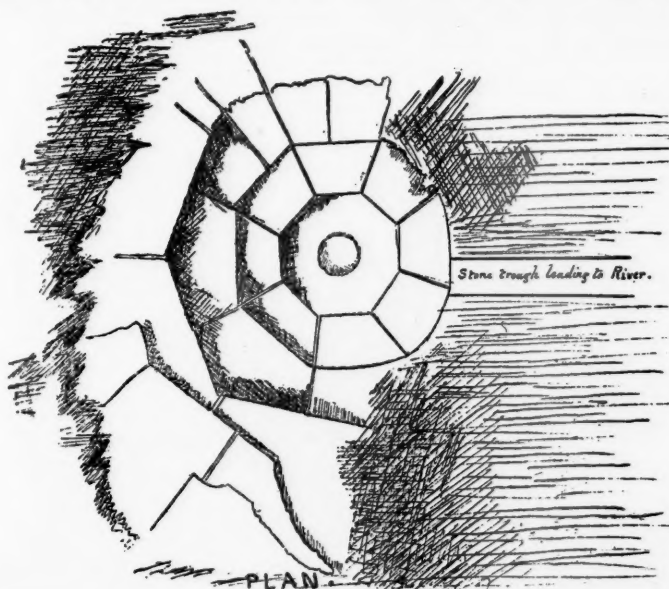
shows its shape, and its size can be estimated by comparison with the spade and workmen's tools, and the figure of myself taken as I was sketching its plan, which was found to be not quite, but only approaching, circular in form, it being octagonal. Commencing at the bottom, the base was formed of one large

stone exposing a diameter of 20 inches, with a circular hole of 6 inches diameter in the centre. The thickness of this stone was not measured; it was probably 6 or 8 inches thick.

The first tier of steps, forming the lowermost octagon, was composed of eight stones, 11 inches total depth externally, with a rise of 5 inches and a tread of 7 inches. Each side of this octagon measured 8 inches, and it was complete, having been undamaged by the excavators. The second tier was found rather more than half complete, with a rise of from 8 to 9 inches, and a tread of from 8 to

three stones were found *in situ*, of which only the central was entire, measuring 17 inches along its internal face. The contiguous stones on each side were fragmentary. The fifth or uppermost tier presented only one large stone cut concave at its angle internally. Hence, apparently, the fourth tier was the highest in which the formation of the octagon had been completed.

In plan, the internal dimensions of the well would give an approximate diameter of 7 feet at the top. Descending, the diameter decreased tier by tier by nearly 2 feet, until it



10 or more inches. At least four of the eight sections constituting this second tier were constructed by the use of one entire large stone, the internal face of which measured 14 inches. The third tier was very little more than half complete, with a similar rise of 8 or 9 inches, its tread varying in width, being necessarily greater at the angles of the octagon. The inner face of each octagon of this third tier measured 23 inches, and at least three of the sections of the octagon were formed of one entire large stone. The fourth tier followed similar dimensions as regard rise and tread. Only

was reduced to 20 inches at the base. The stones were very accurately fitted. Mortar and cement *may* have been originally employed in the construction, but if so, all traces of either were washed away by the action of centuries of water-flow.

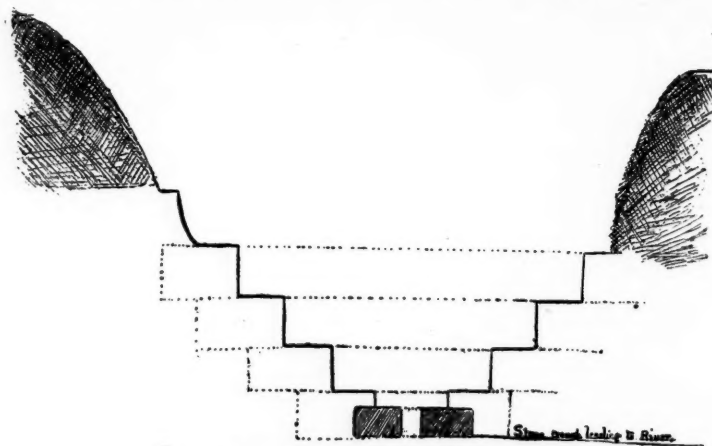
The situation of this buried structure was about 50 yards below the two ancient massive masonry abutments on the left bank of the river, and it was buried a little more than 3 feet below the present ground level. The ground above is steep. Débris washed down from the heights above would, after heavy rains, accumulate rapidly.

1000

The course of Mr. Godsell's excavation, which was conducted parallel with the river, cut obliquely across a road which was buried only about 18 inches below the present ground level. The site of this road lay between the above-mentioned abutments and this buried structure.

The questions before us are: What was this octagonal well or basin? and what was its use? Professor Middleton, writing on January 22, 1892, from Kings' College, Cambridge, after an inspection of the photograph, says: "It looks to me like a Roman basin at a spring. The spring comes up through the hole in the stone basin. This at

hole. I account, however, for their presence in two ways—either by being washed in from any neighbouring structure, or by being thrown in by the young, or by children of a larger growth. Such disrespect of Roman remains would be *pari passu* with the reckless undermining, in a frolic, of what was in Leland's time "the King of Fairies' Chair," which in the early part of this century occupied a position near the eastern gate of Magna Castra. (See its representation in Stukeley's map in *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*, 1882, facing page 241.) When our local Hereford Museum can only exhibit to an interested public a quern and three



Section of stone well discovered buried 3 feet below the ground level.

least is a usual Roman method, but without seeing it I cannot be sure whether that is what the photograph shows." After Professor Middleton had seen the plan and section of the drawing, and had been informed that the well, in the absence of mortar, cement, or puddling, would not hold water, he wrote on January 28: "Without seeing the thing it is impossible to form an opinion which is worth anything, but I should be inclined to suggest that the fountain is of mediæval rather than Roman date, judging from the rough sketch."

The one fact which might have induced me to consider the work to be Roman rather than mediæval was the hauling out of so many tesserae from the bottom of the circular

fragments of tessellated pavement out of the large amount of Roman remains which, in the time of the late Dean Merewether, less than half a century ago, were strewn over the camp of Magna Castra, we need no longer to be astonished at finding some hundreds of tesserae at the bottom of a well.

Notwithstanding the presence of these tesserae, notwithstanding the close proximity of flanged tiles which I myself have extracted from the ancient abutments 50 yards higher up the river, which tiles, upon submission to experts, have been pronounced to be of Roman manufacture—notwithstanding all these characteristics of Roman occupation

found in the immediate vicinity, I do not consider this structure to be Roman. I am much more disposed to connect it with some mill or other building of later years on the banks of the Wye here. Unfortunately, we have no records of the navigation of the Wye beyond the published pamphlet of "Papers relating to the History and Navigation of the Rivers Wye and Lug," by John Lloyd, published in 1873, from which we learn (page 25) that in 1695 there were "above fifty mills" on the river, and that "upon Hereford Weare stand five Fulling Mills." Out of all the numerous dams, weirs, forges, fulling mills, corn mills, penms for water-cranes, penms for water-courses* (page 7) existing, or proposed by William Sandys' Act of 1661 to be erected, we find (on page 14) notice made of only three "Milles on Wey" above Hereford, namely:

- 2 Att Monington Wear (Monington).
- 2 Att Brye (Bridge Sollars).
- 3 Att Sugess, Mr. Simenens (Sugwas).

And on page 44 we find:

Weares on Wye, brot. down by the Act of ye 7th and 8th of W^m 3rd

Monington	} all above Hereford.
Bridge	
Suggas	

From these data we cannot localize either a mill or a weir at this particular site, although the names New Weir, and Old Weir, three-quarters of a mile lower down the river, are remarkably suggestive of the existence of the latter.

Further excavations might throw more light upon the subject, and lead to the discovery of the connections of this octagonal well or basin.

With respect to the objects and uses of the well. Under any circumstances and at any time, by descending the steps, water could be drawn, the spring apparently being perpetual; and, as it possibly *may* have been originally cemented, it might be filled, and water could have been retained in it by plugging the exit pipe leading to the trough.

* We shall be glad of information as to the meaning and nature of penms for water-cranes and penms for water-courses, which terms so frequently occur in Wm. Sandys' Act of 1661, for the Navigation of Wye and Lugg.

Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

XXX.—SALISBURY: THE BLACKMORE MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

AS stated in last month's issue of the *Antiquary*, this museum adjoins the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and together they may be regarded as one institution. Valuable as is the collection of that museum, that of this is even more valuable. But it is difficult to estimate the relative values, as difficult as to compare Cologne cathedral with St. Peter's at Rome. Both of these are important churches, and both are crowning glories of their respective architectural styles. But who will attempt to compare styles so diverse? The collection of the Blackmore Museum is in some respects almost, if not quite, unique, and it is of sterling scientific worth. Looked at from these standpoints, it certainly surpasses that of its fellow-museum; but it fails to enlist sympathetic interest to the same degree. The visitor, in passing through the cramped rooms of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, catches sight of objects now certainly obsolete, but which were in use when he was a child. How they bring back to his mind all sorts of happy and never-to-be-realized-again memories of childhood's days! These carry him back perhaps half a century. Then his eye falls on another object that "went out" before he was born; but he remembers his father speaking of its use when *he* was a boy. This adds probably thirty years to the half-century. From his experience of the length of time covered by half a century, he readily grasps that of the additional thirty years. From his recollection of his father's personal appearance, his imagination pictures him as a boy—perhaps, indeed, he has a portrait of him at that period—and from his father he wanders away into the social, religious, and political worlds of that time, and contrasts them with the present; and he has visions of graceful Empire dresses, and shudders at "Old Boney's" threatened invasion of Britain. Other objects hark back to the early days of

his grandfather, that venerable old gentleman whose stories of stirring times so interested him as a boy. With what true British indignation did this old gentleman recount the news of the surrender of the American colonies! A hundred years! How long, and yet how short! You can count a hundred in less than a minute, and you know people nearly a hundred years old, and whose memory covers three-quarters of a century. The century which our visitor can so readily grasp becomes his unit of time, and if the museum object carries him back four, five, or six centuries, he can still appreciate the time that has elapsed. And though he has now got beyond all his family traditions, the feeling of kinship is still present. He is of the same race and speaks the same speech as they whose daily life these objects illustrate—the glorious English race, to which it is his pride to belong. And, ancient as these objects may seem, he can still trace out the evolution of the institutions he enjoys from those of their period.

But when the visitor passes into the Blackmore Museum, he speedily realizes that he is breathing a very different antiquarian atmosphere. Notify as they may to truths momentous and awe-inspiring, the contents fail to develop in him that feeling of kinship, and consequent personal interest, so characteristic of the other collection. A large portion of this collection relates to times so remote that their original users seem like shadows of another world, and almost the whole of the residue was the work of races too savage and alien for civilized fellowship. To attempt to describe this collection in detail would altogether unduly expand this article, and it would be unnecessary, for the published literature relating to this museum is amply detailed enough for the requirements of the student. I will therefore content myself with the origin and main features only.

An examination of the admirable and comprehensive Guide of 171 pages, by Mr. Edward T. Stevens, honorary secretary of the museum, or of his *Flint Chips*, which is really an illustrated expansion of this Guide, consisting of 600 pages, will speedily give the reader a general idea of the nature and scope of the collection. Under the head, "The

General Arrangement," it is stated that the "collection of the Blackmore Museum is arranged in four groups: Remains of Animals found associated with the Works of Man; Implements of Stone; Implements of Bronze; and Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Modern Savages, which serve to throw light upon the use of similar objects belonging to prehistoric times." Under the head of "Contents" these become subdivided into these sections: Drift Series; Cave Series; Stone Age Collection; Palæolithic Period; Neolithic Period; Objects from the Lake-Dwellings; Stone Period in America and in the West Indies; Objects from South America, Central America, North America, and the Mounds of Ohio; North America Surface Series; Bronze Series; Illustrative Series; and Forgeries. All these are housed in a spacious Gothic hall 70 feet long by 35 feet wide, built of brick and stone, paved with encaustic tiles, and covered with a hammer-beam roof of the Westminster Hall type. Around the walls are mural glass cases, not too high, so that all their contents can be seen without any neck-straining. In the central space are eight double table-cases, with intervening pier-cases, and drawers below; and, besides these, there are several other table-cases of various sizes. Stained glass fills the windows of the porch, and below the mullioned end windows are the arms of many of the nations represented in the collection. A glance is sufficient to show that all is the work of one time and design; a further glance, that since that time virtually all has remained unchanged. The description at the time it was erected (in 1863 or 1864) holds equally good to-day; and bearing in mind the date, it is hardly necessary to describe the character of "judicious use of polychromy" with which the walls and the varnished pine of the roof, cases, and other fittings are "relieved," nor that the "neutral green tint" of the tablets upon which the specimens are mounted would now pass for something more than neutral. Indeed, the whole interior, aglow with vermilion and ultramarine, is an excellent example of the taste of the time.

The opening of this museum in 1867 forms the subject-matter of a 4s. 6d. demy octavo volume of 103 pages, published under the

direction of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in the following year. Mr. Blackmore, in his address on that occasion, briefly narrated the circumstance under which the collection was made. He was in the United States in 1863, and while there was desirous of seeing the antiquities turned up during the famous investigations of Messrs. Squier and Davis among the gigantic mounds in the Valley of the Mississippi, the full description of which formed the first volume of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. Unfortunately—but fortunately in some respects—these objects were not “on view.” These gentlemen had offered them for a certain sum, which was less than half what they had been put to in obtaining them, to the New York Historical Society; but so tardy was the society in coming to a conclusion, that these valuable remains had already lain in the cellars of the institution for three years! Mr. Blackmore, learning these facts, offered to purchase them for the price asked—if the above society finally refused the offer, which it did; so the collection became the property of that gentleman. To follow Mr. Blackmore’s words: “At this time, and even for a short period after my return to England, I was undecided as to the future destination of these antiquities. I felt that the British Museum had, perhaps, the greatest claims to become the possessors of one of the most important collections of American antiquities which had been brought to Europe; whilst, on the other hand, some of my Liverpool friends proposed to purchase the collection by subscription, and to place it in the museum which had been then recently erected in that town through the munificence of the late Sir William Brown. The deposit of the collection at Liverpool, connected as that town is by its trade with the United States, would probably have been most appropriate; but the natural desire of benefiting my native city, encouraged by my brothers, and my brother-in-law Mr. Stevens, prevailed over the rival claims of the British Museum and Liverpool, and I finally decided to place the collection at Salisbury.”

The great and peculiar value of this collection of American antiquities has ever since been recognised on both sides of the Atlantic, and it certainly is the chief feature of the

museum. But in spite of Mr. Blackmore’s commendable desire to supply by the establishment of the museum “increased means of study to the young men of Salisbury,” one cannot suppress a lurking misgiving as to the wisdom of this decision. As holder of a collection of national importance, should he not have studied the interests of the nation rather than those of a small and out-of-the-way provincial city, awkward enough for most Englishmen to reach, and quite out of the track of American visitors?

The objects from these mysterious earthworks of the New World are very conspicuous in the museum, and immediately enlist the visitor’s interest, even though he be unfamiliar with their strange forms. But he need not long remain unfamiliar: with the Guide in his hand he has fifty excellent pages, and *Flint Clips* nearly 150, upon the subject. The classification of these earthworks by Messrs. Squier and Davis into “Altar Mounds,” “Mounds of Sepulture,” “Temple Mounds,” and “Anomalous Mounds,” is adopted as the basis of the museum classification. Most of the objects were obtained from the “Mound City” on the bank of the Scioto River, and “Clarke’s Work” in the same valley, both consisting of mound-covered areas enclosed by embankments. Though history and tradition are both silent as to the raisers of these great works, some idea of the culture they had attained to can be gathered from their handiwork in the museum. The pottery is regular, well tempered, and thoroughly fired; and its simple decoration of scrolls, dots, etc., is vigorous, but there is nothing to indicate that these people were acquainted with the potter’s wheel. The partial glaze on several specimens seems to be accidental, due to excessive firing. That they were expert makers of stone implements needs no further proof than a glance at the beautiful arrow and spear heads and other objects of flint and quartz. A few fragments of carbonized thread and woven cloth show that at all events animals’ skins were not wholly relied upon for clothing. From discs and crescents of mica, perforated shells and animals’ teeth for necklaces, copper beads, gorgets, rings, and armlets, may be learned the character of their personal ornaments. But in spite of the fact that copper

was thus known to them, they can scarcely be accounted as having reached the metallic stage of culture. It was but rarely used for other than purely ornamental objects; and apparently the melting-pot was unknown. The raw material was native copper from probably the shores of Lake Superior, and this was simply hammered cold into shape. To such people this metal would be a sort of malleable stone. What an interesting link are these copper objects in the evolution of culture!

But the greatest interest centres in the queer-looking tobacco-pipes of the "mounds." These are as unlike the pipes in use among us, and those of the present North-American Indians, as they can possibly be, and to illustrate this there is a recent series of the latter in one of the museum cases. A "mound" pipe consists of two parts: a more or less flattened and curved base, about 5 inches long; and the receptacle or bowl for the leaf, resting upon the centre of the convex side of the base. It is, however, always carved out of one piece of stone—some very fine whetstone, marly limestone, or chlorite. From the bottom of the bowl a small perforation passes to one extremity of the base; and when the pipe was used this end was applied to the mouth without the intervention of a stem. The base is usually quite plain, but not so the bowl. This most frequently takes the form of an animal, as a panther, bear, or otter; a hawk, heron, crow, swallow, parrot, or toucan; or some reptile, as a frog, toad, or snake; but whether sitting or standing, it almost invariably is made to face the smoker. In several instances more than a single animal is sculptured, as, for example, a heron in the act of striking a fish, and a manatee with one in its mouth. In three examples the bowl takes the form of a human head. All these sculptures are wonderfully true to nature, yet there is something in their technique which marks them off from all Old-World art. Not only do they bear testimony to the artistic skill and patience of their makers, but to the high antiquity of smoking, a practice which must have then attained to the universality and sacredness it obtains among the American Indians in recent times.

But to return to Mr. Blackmore's narrative. Around this nucleus of "mound" antiqui-

ties, he and his colleagues, in the formation of this museum, "gathered from all quarters—from the drift-beds of England and the gravel-pits of Amiens and Abbeville—from the bottoms of Swiss lakes and the caves of southern France—from the shell-mounds of Denmark and the peat-bogs of Ireland—the earliest known works of man; and we have sought to explain the probable use of these ancient objects, and the actual status and condition of primitive man, by exhibiting implements and ornaments of modern savages, thus enabling the student to institute a comparison between them."

No words could have better described the scope and character of this museum. These gentlemen had a definite policy, and they strictly carried it out, sparing no expense to make the collection as perfect as possible within the limits of that policy. Although they did not confine themselves to any particular geographical region, they selected, as the reader will have observed in the above quotation, the stone stage of culture as the subject to be illustrated.

As this stage of culture belongs to no one era in the world's history—having come to an end 3,000 years ago in Europe, and only just being supplanted by the products of commercial intercourse with civilized nations in the case of many modern savage races—their policy compelled them to bring together objects of widely different periods, ancient and modern. You gaze one moment on prehistoric European and American stone hatchets and arrow-heads, and the next you have before you almost identical forms, hafted and shafted, which were actually in daily use thirty or forty years ago in New Caledonia or the Society Islands. It is true that there is a small series of bronze implements; but at the time of the formation of the museum collection these implements had barely one page out of the 160 pages of Guide devoted to them—a sufficient indication that they held a very subsidiary position, merely serving to show what followed the stone era in the West of Europe. Since then more of these implements have been added to the collection, but they still play a very minor part. It is to this very definite policy, and to the consistent carrying out of it, that this museum chiefly owes its peculiar value. No

doubt Mr. Blackmore was an ardent lover of other branches of archæology than the one he chose for this museum subject. But had he spent thrice the wealth in *omnivorous* collecting, the result must inevitably have lacked the present educational value. It would have been a *collection*, and but little more—the museum a storehouse of curios and antiques, no doubt very interesting, but still a storehouse. The visitor would have left perplexed with the great diversity of objects, rather than endowed with a definite advance on his *scientific* knowledge. But instead of this he gradually becomes conscious, as he passes from case to case, that the contents are so chosen, so arranged, and so labelled, as to be dependent the one upon the other, and to form parts of one great teaching. Like the military roads of the Roman Empire which all led to Rome, *these* have one goal, they illustrate one truth—the stone stage of human culture. Dull indeed must his mind be who can inspect the cases of this museum without being deeply impressed with this great fact!

North American antiquities certainly constitute the chief feature. Apart from those from the “mounds,” there are a large number which are conveniently termed a “Surface Series” in the Guide. It is hardly necessary to say that these have plain indications of covering a wide extent of time. But they have the further peculiarity of being, as a class, markedly different from the “mound” specimens. Many of the simpler stone implements are singularly European in appearance; but the carved animal forms are distinctly American, and have a family likeness to those of the mounds. There is a rather large array of stone axes, a few perforated, the rest grooved. The perforated ones are drilled; but the material from which they are made is obviously too soft, and the haft-holes too small, to render it likely that they were intended for any other purpose than mere parade. The grooved variety are, as a rule, ruder, some being merely an untrimmed boulder, but others are, more or less, shaped artificially. The groove, of course, was to hold in place the withe which served as the handle. There are a large number of stone hatchets of various degrees of finish; and the flint and quartz spear and arrow

heads are mostly of the familiar American types. From Florida are shown many specimens of pottery and objects made from shells, as armlets, pendants, discs, and rings. Stone pestles and rolling-pins, such as are still used by the Indians for crushing maize, indicate the antiquity of this cereal as food. Sundry balls of chert, syenite, greenstone, etc., were probably used as weapons when wrapped in leather and mounted at the end of a stick; and perforated discoidal stones, of excellent workmanship, and ranging from two to six inches in diameter, were probably used for playing certain games, after the manner of quoits.

In this, as in the previous series, the tobacco-pipes attract chief attention. As might be expected, these “surface” pipes vary considerably as to shape and finish. Most of them are simply bowls, which required an inserted stem, in this respect strongly differing from the “mound” specimens; and as a group their workmanship is inferior. The few specimens which represent complete pipes always lack the curved base so characteristic of those. It is impossible not to see in these “surface” pipes an approximation to the mediæval and modern forms. A few of the large variety known as “calumet idols” are shown. These were, with little doubt, only used on ceremonial occasions, and some interesting observations are made on the subject in a chapter on “Smoking-pipes” in *Flint Chips*. The contrasts between the “mound” and the “surface” series bring to mind, and certainly tend to justify, Sir John Lubbock’s suggestion with regard to Central North America, that there was, first, an original barbarism; then, next, the period of the “mounds”; that this was followed by another period, represented by the “surface” objects; and, finally, that man relapsed into partial barbarism when the cultivated lands to a large extent passed into forest again.

The West Indies of the Stone Age are not extensively represented, but some of the objects are of peculiar interest. Those of St. Domingo are the most important. They were all collected by the late Sir Robert Schomburgk, and they relate to the extinct Corib race. The more elaborate are decorated with grotesque figures and faces, and, as a

rule, their workmanship is rude and coarse. A stone club, about 16 inches long, which has the handle terminated in a squatting human figure, is a clever piece of work; but this is nothing compared with a sculptured stone collar in another case. This collar is oval in shape, nearly 16 inches in its longest diameter, and varying from 1 to 2 inches in thickness. The inner surface is plain and rounded, while the outer is beaded. At the more pointed end the collar thickens, and is rudely decorated. Nothing is known of its intended use. The pestles and elaborate four-legged mortars for crushing maize are a noteworthy feature of this series. The pestles have a by no means remote likeness to old-fashioned seals, and their upper ends are carved into uncouth heads and other devices. The large number of American implements for crushing grain in this museum, and the total absence of all affinities between them and Old-World forms, together with the fact that the cereals of the two worlds were quite distinct, is a strong argument for the independent origin of ancient American civilization. No true quern has yet been found associated with the remains of that civilization.

The other West Indian islands are not well represented in the museum. One case contains a few of the remarkable shell implements—mostly hatchets—of the island of Barbadoes.

Passing to Central America, the strange huacas, or graves, of Chiriqui have furnished several cases with the most interesting specimens of pottery in the museum, besides a few gold objects. The pottery is much finer than that of the Northern Indians; and many of the vessels have clay pellets in the hollow legs, which cause a rattling sound when shaken. About half a dozen of the specimens are whistles. These are in the forms of animals, and in most instances the whistle is in the tail. Several are painted in red and black on a cream-coloured ground, with three finger-holes. Most of the vessels are globular, with two ears or handles, and decorated with red and black paint. A few are ornamented with grotesque heads and faces. The most conspicuous of the gold objects is in the shape of a frog, which has loose balls in the eye cavities. Several famous gold ornaments from these graves are represented here by

electrotypes. A few hatchets and obsidian spear and arrow heads are also shown. Three remarkable metates, or maize-crushers, of trachyte each take the form of an animal with four legs; the tail serves as a handle, the body being expanded to form a concave crushing surface. The pestle of one of these crushers is also present.

Several implements from Honduras are certainly among the most remarkable products of chipped flint. A plate of them forms the frontispiece of *Flint Chips*. The most elaborate of these is a crescent-shaped object, about 17 inches long, with seven rays from the outer edge, increasing in size towards the central ray, which is much the largest, and, moreover, is serrated. Another, about 16 inches long, is straight, and serrated on both sides, the ends terminating in spear-like points. The rest are less elaborate, but their workmanship and character are similar. Nothing satisfactory is known as to the object for which they were used. It is suggested that they were implements of parade.

The South American series is not extensive nor very interesting, except the pottery of Ecuador and Peru, which, however, lacks the fineness and finish of that of the huacas. The specimens from Ecuador were found at Porto-Viejo, and were exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. They consist of bowls, whistles, and human and animal figures, in brown, black, and red ware.

The archaeology of Europe is almost as strongly represented as that of America; but that of the rest of the world may almost be said to be unrepresented, the comparatively few objects under this head being, as a rule, intermixed with the above more for the sake of comparison than their intrinsic merit.

The European collection is probably that department of the museum which most interests the majority of visitors, not so much because it is European, as because so large a portion of it relates to our own country. The implements of Pleistocene man constitute its most interesting feature, and very many of them came from the immediate neighbourhood of Salisbury. There is no doubt that Mr. Blackmore and his helpers had a strong predilection for objects of this period, and it is not surprising that they should have had.

The time when the collection was being brought together was an eventful one in the history of prehistoric archæology. For twenty years previously the tenor of geological and archæological research was to throw the advent of man in Western Europe far back into the Pleistocene period of the former science—to make him the contemporary of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and the cave bear and lion. A year before M. Boucher de Perthes made his memorable discovery of flint implements in the Pleistocene deposits of the Somme at Abbeville in 1847, one of similar type appears to have been found in deposits of the same age at Fisherton, near Salisbury. This discovery, however, was long lost sight of; otherwise these Fisherton beds might now have shared with those of Abbeville and St. Acheul, and the caves of Belgium, the honour of giving birth to the present views of the antiquity of man. These beds, however, did play a rather important part in the establishment of the "new views," for they were the source of some of the earliest corroborative evidence in their favour. Obvious as the testimony of these Continental discoveries appears to us, it is strange that they should have been so long ignored by the scientific world generally. The turn of the tide commenced in 1859, when Mr. Prestwich, Mr. (now Sir John) Evans, and the late Dr. Falconer, made a careful investigation of the Somme gravels, and returned to England convinced. A paper was read before the Royal Society upon the results, and that prince of geologists, Sir Charles Lyell, became a convert. Then came about a turning-point in the history of prehistoric archæology, comparable to those brought about by Newton's discovery of gravitation in astronomy, by the Oxford Movement in the modern Anglican Church, by Darwin's Natural Selection in the organic world, and by the Pre-Raphaelite School in modern painting. The light was now too bright for Orthodoxy to continue to hurl its invectives against the new development of science, so it soon discovered that a human antiquity of tens of thousands of years was in most perfect accord with all its teachings.

These new discoveries naturally set all practical antiquaries on the alert for further evidence, Mr. Blackmore's colleagues among

others. To quote from the address of Mr. Prestwich at the opening of the museum: "When I visited the celebrated deposits in the Valley of the Somme, I was particularly struck with the close resemblance of the beds at Fisherton with those of Menhecourt, near Abbeville; they were almost identical both in position, appearance, and structure. I hastened, therefore, on my return from Abbeville, in 1859, with my friend, Mr. Evans, to examine the Fisherton beds in search of similar remains of man, but without success. More careful and long-continued search has since been brought to bear on this inquiry, and thanks to the zeal and energy of Dr. Blackmore (the founder's brother), Mr. Brown, and Mr. Stevens, the Quaternary beds of Salisbury have now yielded a collection of flint implements second to none in this country." Mr. Evans' words on this occasion were even stronger; he pronounced these implements "a perfectly unique collection of antiquities." Stronger still is the testimony of his great work, *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*. The reader has but to run through the chapters devoted to the Palæolithic period to see the high value he attached to the collection in 1872. And it is probably still the best collection of these objects in the country. I have little doubt that the first impression of many antiquarian visitors to this museum has been that of surprise that so many exhumed Palæolithic implements were in existence, rather than that the collection was the best of its sort.

The stone objects of this period are classed in the Guide as flint flakes, scrapers, pear-shaped implements, shoe-shaped implements, discoidal implements, oval implements, and heart-shaped implements. Their sources are most of the well-known localities—St. Acheul and Abbeville on the Somme; the gravels of the Lark at Maidenhead, Bury St. Edmunds, and Ickingham; and of the Little Ouse at Thetford, Beddenham, etc.; but, as might be expected, the majority came from the neighbourhood of Salisbury. The cave specimens of the same period are derived from the famous caves of Le Moustier, Les Eyzies, La Vache, Aurignac, etc., and the rock-shelters of Langerie Haute, La Madeleine, and Gorge d'Enfer; and there are also

many casts of objects derived from these places. The fauna of the period is also fairly well represented, chiefly in the form of mammalian bones and teeth.

The Neolithic collection is, as one would imagine in a museum of this sort, very extensive and varied. Indeed, to attempt to give the reader more than a cursory glimpse of it is out of the question. Every variety of stone implement of this period found in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, seems to be represented; and besides Europe, there are specimens from so far away as Africa, Hindustan, Arabia, and Egypt. A series of objects from the pit-dwellings at Highfield, near Salisbury, has the most local interest. These pits were explored by Mr. Adlam in 1866. They had a beehive form, ranging in diameter at the base from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet or more, and from 7 to 10 feet deep. They were entered by shafts about 3 feet in diameter, and were frequently in groups communicating with one another. An excellent model of these pits is shown in the museum. The museum objects found in them consist of nodules of flints used as stone hammers, and others calcined (pot-boilers?); a hollow stone (grain-rubber?); part of a saddle quern; fragments of revolving querns; cut antlers of deer; pointed bone tools; bone and horn combs; flint arrow-heads, scrapers, flakes, etc.; spindle-whorls; pellets of baked clay; hand-made pottery, etc.

An extremely fine series of objects came from the Swiss lake-dwellings, and was chiefly formed by Admiral the Honourable E. A. J. Harris, C.B., then H.M. Minister at Berne, who obtained in so doing the assistance of Dr. Keller, Dr. Uhlmann, M. Troyon, and other Swiss antiquaries. The objects constitute a fairly all-round representative collection of the "finds" of the various Swiss lake-dwelling sites.

Here I must conclude; and in doing so, let me assure the student of archæology that a week spent at Salisbury in studying its wealth of antiquities, both within the museums and without, will be an intellectual feast he will not soon forget. And may the good citizens soon bestir themselves to place these excellent treasure-houses upon a better financial basis!

Discovery of a Roman Altar at Lanchester, Co. Durham.

By ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



VERY fine Roman altar has just been discovered, about a furlong to the north of the Roman station of Lanchester, by the side of the Watling Street, which is here running from Lanchester to the next station of Ebchester. A portion of the stone has for long projected from the earth, and the farmer states that he has many times sat upon it to smoke his pipe.

The altar is larger than usual, being with its loose socketed base 5 feet 2½ inches high and 23½ inches wide at the top, and weighs about 14 cwt. There is no focus, and the top is rough tooled.

On the front is the inscription:

DEAE GAR | MANGABI | ET N [GORDI |
ANI] AVG N PR[O] | SAL · VEX · SVEB° | RVM ·
LON · GOR VO | TVM SOLV·RVNT M

The letters are 3½ inches long, except in the last line where they are 2¾ inches long.

As in so many other instances, the name of the emperor has been purposely erased, in this case probably that of Gordian.

On one side are a *patra* and a circular ornament with curved lines radiating from the centre, and on the other a *culler* and a *præfericulum*. The sides of the altar, and the upper part above the inscription on which are two horn-like objects, are elaborately ornamented. The carving is in every respect very similar to an altar from Risingham (*Habitancum*) figured in the *Arch. Aeliana* (vol. xv., p. 336), so like, indeed, that in all probability the two altars were carved by the same hand.

The dedication is to a hitherto unknown "goddess, Garmangabis, and to the divinities of [Gordian] or Augustus," for the safety of a vexillation of Suevians.

The interesting fact about the altar is that it seems to confirm the opinion of Camden (which was followed by Hodgson) that Lanchester represented, though this has been doubted by many, the Roman *Longovicum*, as for the first time what appears to be an



abbreviation (L^{ON}) of the name occurs on the stone; if this be so, it thus confirms Camden's opinion.

The illustration is one-twelfth the size of the original.

The altar has been removed to the south porch of the ancient Collegiate Church of Lanchester, constructed almost entirely of stones from the neighbouring Roman station, and having besides, like Chollerton, a north aisle separated from the nave by a row of monolithic columns, apparently also brought from the same place.

The Archæology of Kent.*

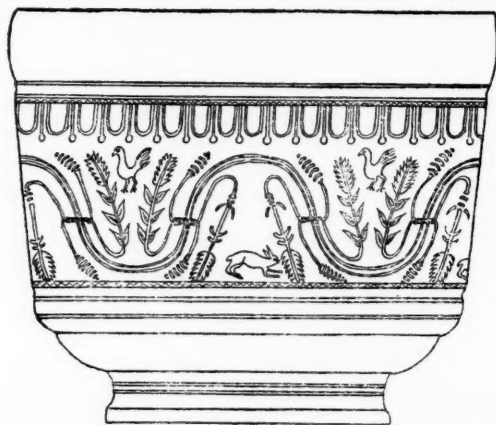
AW E do not suppose there is anyone else in England who has devoted himself to the personal research for antiquities with the success and intelligence that have characterized Mr.

* *Collectanea Cantiana*; or, Archæological Researches in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne, and other parts of Kent. By George Payne, F.S.A. Mitchell and Hughes. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 218. Thirty plates, two maps, ten text illustrations. Price 15s.

Payne's work in Kent during the last thirty years. It is therefore most suitable and convenient that antiquaries should have the result of these archæological researches placed on record in a collective form, although most of them have already appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, or in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries and the British Archæological Association. His original papers have, however, been liberally edited by the author, purged in places of imperfections, and judiciously amplified in several directions.

Mr. Payne first came into note as an antiquary, when quite a young man, in 1865, when extensive excavations were being made for brick-earth in and around Sittingbourne.

The first part of this book deals with the pre-Roman period. Man's occupation of the district from an early period is borne witness to by discoveries such as those at Grovehurst, near Milton. "Here were found not only the weapons of the primitive settlers, but the floors of their dwellings, upon which were strewn stone and flint implements of every conceivable pattern, lying side by side with hundreds of splinters, chips and flakes, which had been struck off in the process of their manufacture. Rude pottery of the coarsest description was occasionally met with, together with skulls, bones, horns, etc., of the ox, the débris doubtless of daily meals. . . . From the entire absence of metals throughout these discoveries, we feel justified in assign-



He was most assiduous in constant supervision of the diggings in the interests of archæology, and instructed the workmen as to the nature of the objects worth preserving. By degrees Mr. Payne formed a most admirable collection of British, Roman, Saxon, and mediæval antiquities gathered together from the immediate district. This museum was generously offered to the town of Sittingbourne in 1883, and, to their lasting disgrace, declined after a niggardly fashion. However, Mr. Payne is to be much congratulated on the fact that that which was contemptuously refused by local wiseacres was gladly accepted by the authorities of the British Museum, and now forms part of our great national collection.

ing them to the Neolithic Age." These early stone implements are fully illustrated; in short, one of the best features of the book is its wealth of illustrations. The finding of gold coins of the British King Cunobeline, the opening of the Cromer's Wood tumulus, and various smaller discoveries of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages complete this section.

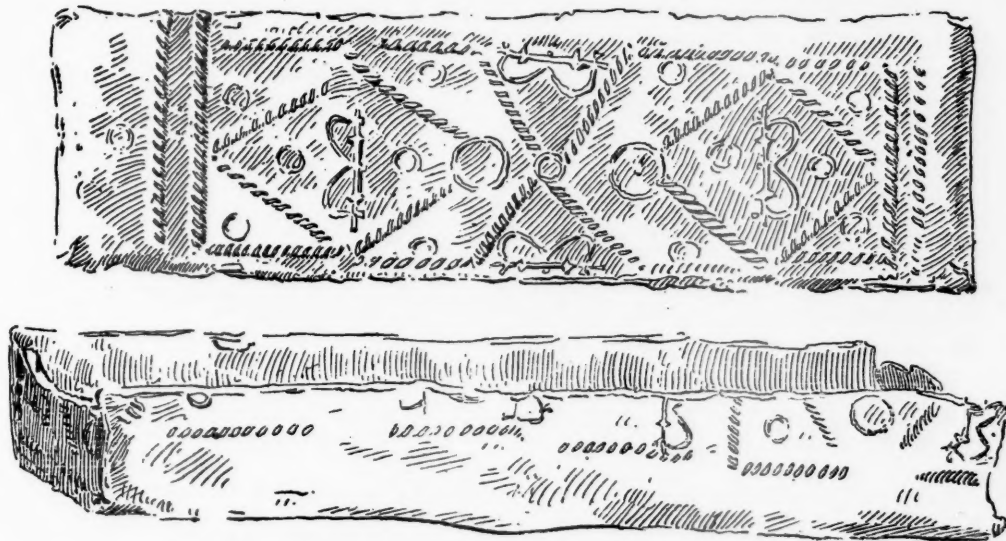
The Roman period is rich in result, though chiefly of a sepulchral nature in the neighbourhood of Milton, such as the celebrated Bexhill cemetery, and those of Bayford and East Hall. These cemeteries supplied the choicest specimens of early art in abundance. Specimens of the great variety of pottery are well figured, the most attractive

one being a beautiful high-standing bowl of Samian ware.*

Highly ornamented lead coffins were found at Milton, Murston, and Borden. The most interesting of these is one that was found close to the Watling Street, a mile west of Sittingbourne, just within the boundary of the parish of Borden, in December, 1879. The drawings, done by Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, clearly show the unique ornamental design, representing oxen-yokes, rings, and rope moulding. The coffin measures 3 feet 9 inches in length, by 1 foot in width, and tapers in breadth from

1868. Ten years later, at East Hall, Murston, a magnificent green glass jug, 12½ inches high, together with a fine blue glass bowl, ornamented with pillar moulding, were uncovered. But in 1879 a Bayford grave yielded a wonderful variety of noteworthy objects in glass, bronze, and pottery. By far the best and most remarkable of these, in our opinion, is the double-handled jug of pale olive-green glass, 9¼ inches in height, and 4¾ inches in the diameter of the bowl; of this an engraving is given.

The Anglo-Saxon period begins with a record of the good work done by the late



8¾ inches to 5½ inches. It was enclosed in a wooden case fastened by stout iron bolts, and contained part of the skeleton of a child about six years old, together with two gold armillæ, one of jet, and a tiny gold finger-ring.

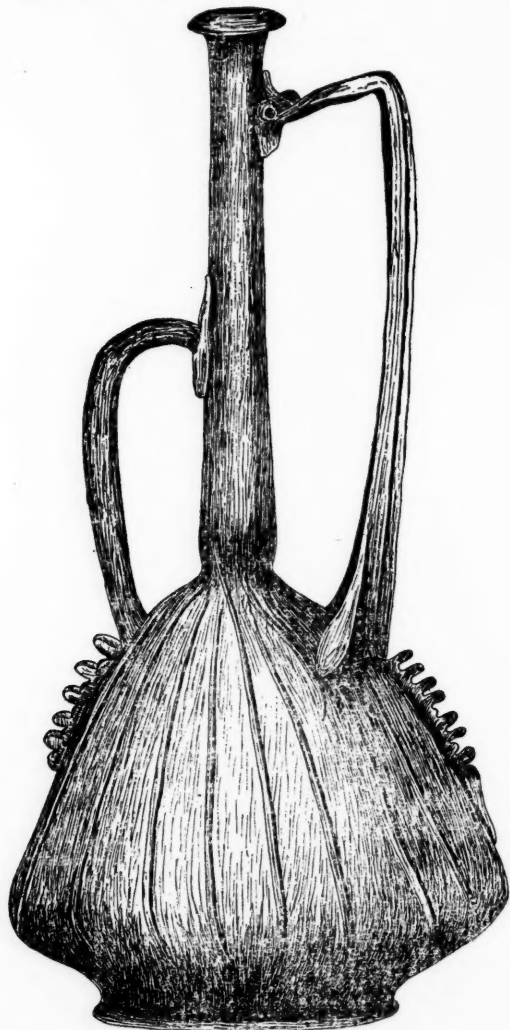
Another exceptionally interesting feature of these Kent explorations into Romano-British art was the discovery of various glass vessels of much beauty as well as eccentricity of form and workmanship. Glass vessels were found at Milton, Murston, and Bayford. Some glass phials were found at Milton in

* For the loan of this and other blocks, our thanks are due to Mr. Payne and to his publishers.

Rev. William Vallance, in 1824, in the careful exploration of the cemetery between Sittingbourne Railway-station and Milton Creek, which is given verbatim by Mr. Payne from the writer's own account. A third of a mile to the north-west of this discovery a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery was disclosed in 1869. From that date to 1880 a variety of the usual accompaniments of burials of this period were brought to light. The rich Gibbs collection, now at the South Kensington Museum, from Faversham district; the later discoveries at Milton-next-Sittingbourne (1889); and the Watts's Avenue, Rochester, finds of 1892 are all

duly chronicled. By far the most interesting Anglo-Saxon relic described in this volume is the exceedingly rare and valuable knife, which was found in 1882 when digging the

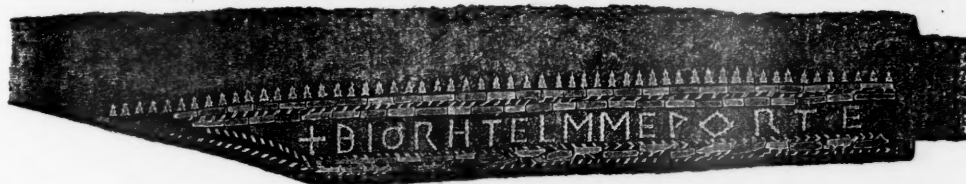
had a learned paper on this knife in vol. xlv. of *Archæologia*. On one side appears the owner's name ✚ S. GEBEREHT MEAH, the first plate being of silver, and the second of



foundations of a house in the parish of Borden. The decoration of the knife, which has a blade $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is so elaborate and beautiful that it can only be appreciated by reference to the engravings. Sir John Evans

brass; on the other side is the name of the maker ✚ BIORHTELM ME WORTE. It is supposed to be of the ninth century.

Another specially valuable section of this volume is that which treats of those old



roads of Kent which have been personally traversed by the author. Not only are these accounts of the old paths and highways, which are made clear by the aid of maps, invaluable as illustrating the surrounding discoveries recorded in these pages, but the accurate tracing of old roads is of the very first importance in every branch of archaeological and historical research. It is much to be hoped that other competent antiquaries will endeavour to follow up Mr. Payne's road investigation in their own districts. The old roads here treated of are: The Pilgrim Way, roads from Rochester and Chatham to Maidstone, the Chatham and Bexley road, the roads of Cobham and its environs, the lower road from Gillingham to Newington, Coldarbour, Bobbing, and Milton road; the lower road to Faversham, the road from Faversham to Staple Street and Bigberry Camp, Maidstone and Key Street road, Hollingbourne, Bredgar, and Milton road; Syndale, Searham, and Hollingbourne road; and the Roman way from Dover to Richborough.

Explorations along the northern outskirts of the Forest of Andred, and a record of some miscellaneous discoveries bring this important volume to a conclusion. It is difficult to imagine that any student of English antiquities could fail to be abundantly pleased by this comprehensive work on the archæology of Kent.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

Nos. X., XI., XII.*



VERY much regret that a variety of causes, particularly illness and arrears of work resulting therefrom, has compelled me to be remiss in contributing my quarterly articles on finds of Roman remains in Britain. In consequence,

* No. IX. (January, 1893) was misnumbered VIII. I now restore the proper numbering.

I have decided, with the editor's consent, to throw into one the three articles which should have described the finds in the first eight months of this year. I can only hope that my readers' patience will not be unreasonably wearied by the rather lengthy results. If I am able to judge, I have certainly some important items to record. The Lavant caves and the Silchester Ogam, though they lie obviously on, and almost across, the boundary of Romano-British civilization, are in themselves extremely curious. Of the more purely Roman finds, the inscriptions from Lanchester and South Shields are important, if technical; the tour of his Excellency General von Sarwey, along the two walls, has very real interest for English workers, and many of the smaller finds are of individual value. A pleasant feature in the record, too, is the tendency towards strengthening local museums, most visible, perhaps, in the efforts to buy the Joslin collection at Colchester, and in the brilliant success of Chancellor Ferguson in the matter of Tullie House, at Carlisle. Equally pleasant to note is the growing recognition that excavations are indispensable in archæological work.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—Following, as is usual in these articles, the geographical grouping of Camden and the "Corpus Inscriptionum," I have first to record some small finds at Whitchurch, in Hampshire, close to the Roman road from Silchester to Sarum, and some five miles from Andover. Here have been found, as Mr. W. H. Jacob has kindly written to me, traces of a house with rooms, walls plastered with stucco, and painted pottery, and other minor relics. I gather that the Hampshire Field Club may possibly be able to examine and plot both this dwelling and another on the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury.

At SILCHESTER work has been going on mainly in the south part of the town. The curious round building, sometimes thought to be the temple of Hercules, has been cleared out, but, up to the time of writing, nothing has been found which throws light on its object or its construction. Between it and the south gate houses have been unearthed, one of which is a singularly good specimen of the ordinary "courtyard" fashion; in one of these a broken bit of inscribed tile has

turned up. Some digging has also been carried on north of the modern road, and close to the little "museum." Here was found, *inter alia*, a house of the corridor type and a pit underneath one of its walls, and probably dug after the house was ruined, yielded the astonishing result of an Ogam inscription. A conical pillar of sandstone, which has been turned in a lathe, and is compared by Mr. Fox with gravestones in France, bore two lines of Ogam letters, not, as usual, on its edges (it has none), but on the convex surface. My friend Professor Rhys, who has seen the object, and has published a provisional reading in the *Academy*, tells me that the letters denote that the stone is the sepulchral memorial of a Celt, and is probably of very early date, possibly the earliest Ogam yet discovered. Certainly it is the first yet discovered in England outside of the West Country. What it is doing at Silchester must remain matter for conjecture.

In SUSSEX the most notable find is that of the Lavant caves, a network of subterranean passages honeycombing nearly an acre of chalkdown, and containing objects of pre-Roman and Roman date. It seems certain that these chambers, or the majority of them, were made some time before the Roman occupation of the island, but used during that period. Whether they are galleries of flint mines or storehouses is disputed. Flint implements have been discovered in the caves, but it is asserted that the Lavant chalk does not itself contain workable flints. The allusions of Tacitus and other writers to the underground winter storehouses of the Britons have, of course, been quoted by several who have written on the subject. The examination of these caves has, I understand, been conducted at the expense of the Duke of Richmond by Messrs. Dawson and Lewis. Two other finds have come to my notice. Mr. C. T. Phillips tells me of some "third brass" lately added to the Lewes Museum, and found near Lewes; they are of Tiberius, Vespasian, Trajan, Faustina the elder, and Crispus, all except the last being thus of early date. From Eastbourne, Mr. Michell Whitley tells me of some more finds near the pit dwellings which he unearthed some two or three years ago at Greenstreet. The new finds were mainly rubbish pits filled with pottery of various and

not entirely certain dates. These remains are, of course, rude and unimportant, but they tell us a little which we can learn nowhere else about the unconsidered multitude of Roman or British times, and they are therefore worthy of full attention.

Proceeding further east, I have notes of a discovery of cinerary urns on Ridlands Farm, near Limsfield, and some minor finds in the city. It is more important, perhaps, to add that there is some hope of the castle at Richborough (*Rutupiae*) being purchased and vested in trustees as an archaeological monument. I gather, from Mr. Charles Welch, that a collection made by Mr. James Smith is likely to find a permanent home; it includes many interesting relics of Roman life, found mostly in London.

BATH.—At Bath the enlargement of the pump-room has led to excavations close to the Roman baths, and to the discovery of various remains of columns and masonry, possibly also of a road with a gutter, all lying on the north side of the baths now open, and at a distinctly higher level than the latter. The excavations, when I visited them, were not in a sufficiently advanced stage to reveal the object of the remains uncovered; one may hope that the civic authorities have done what is necessary in the way of plans. (See further p. 43, *supra*.) Some digging on the site of the markets, north-east of the Abbey, have resulted in no discovery of any sort.

MIDLANDS.—The most interesting finds reported from the Midlands are those at Long Wittenham (Berks). On one of the farms in that parish, just opposite Burcote and Dorchester, the drought revealed very curious patches and lines in two or three fields, where barley and sainfoin were being grown. The remarkable feature was that the patches and lines were higher and better growth than the rest of the crops, not lower and feebler, as is usual where foundations underlie growing corn or grass. The farmer, Mr. H. Hewett, with laudable energy and interest, had the lines and patches properly surveyed, and dug some holes in suitable spots. The survey revealed a certain regularity of lines which suggested parallel or rectangular paths or roads, with square or round enclosures grouped along them, and probably some ditches. The digging revealed a well, 7 feet

deep, lined with stone, and full of Roman pottery of various sorts. In another place was a large deposit of lime. Pottery has been found also all over the field, and a few broken tiles, but no stone or flint foundations. So far as Mr. Arthur Evans and myself could judge on a recent visit, the finds belong to British and Romano-British farming, the lines in the crops corresponding mainly to paths and wattle and daub enclosures, and sheds or dwellings. There is, I think, no evidence of a "Roman station of some importance," or of any "basilica," such as Mr. Walter Money has suggested in the *Times* (August 12). In passing, I should like to warn any who may discuss these remains that Durocina is not the Roman name of Dorchester, but an invention by "Richard of Cirencester."

From BEDFORDSHIRE Mr. W. G. Smith sends me word of a Roman refuse-pit, containing pottery of all sorts, a corroded coin, and, *inter alia*, "part of a horse's leg in wood, perhaps part of a toy." The find was made in a brickfield at Caddington, near Dunstable. Other traces of Romano-British life have been noted in the neighbourhood, coins, cinerary urns, querns, pottery (one Samian bit inscribed NICEPHOR·F), but, so far as I can judge from Mr. Smith's details, the population seems to have been very slightly civilized.

COLCHESTER.—A few finds have been made in Essex (*Essex Review*, ii., 189), but the most important fact to record is the effort made by the townspeople of Colchester to buy the interesting collection of local antiquities belonging to Mr. George Joslin. As I have said elsewhere, I think it would be a disaster if that collection left the town.

WALES.—Some interest has been aroused at Chepstow by the discovery or supposed discovery of large Roman forts on the Wyndcliff and at other points on the banks of the Wye. It is supposed that these represent a regular system of fortification to guard the river. An attempt has even been made to bring Chepstow Castle and Offa's Dyke into connection with this system, and it appears that, in the course of search, some curious Roman remains have been noted. A Roman pillar, with the letters IBC, found by a boy named Wyatt, and rolled down by him into the river, deserves to be found or exploded.

Mr. Romilly Allen has been good enough to inform me of refuse-pits, drains, Samian pottery, and the like, found lately at Carnarvon. It is good news to hear that the Archæological Index to Wales is fairly started.

LINCOLN, YORKSHIRE.—More pavement has been found near Lincoln, at the Greetwell Ironstone Mines. The new piece, 8 by 18 feet, has a guilloche border and "amphora" pattern of a common type. The villa, which has produced so much, must have been an important one, and it is to be hoped that when the whole has been uncovered (if that should be) we may have an adequate publication of it. At York, Canon Raine has found, in a deep cutting near Bootham Bar, a bed of concrete, which he thinks to be the foundation of the Roman gate, a fact of primary importance to the geography of the city. From Scarborough, Mr. R. C. Hope sends me news of a Roman pot being found in digging the foundation of a new house on the Esplanade (South Cliff). An amphora, it will be remembered, was found under the Cliff Hotel in 1864, and coins, Mr. Hope tells me, are sometimes picked up on the sands. Apparently, therefore, the South Cliff was to some slight extent occupied; the Castle seems to have been left entirely desolate. From Ilkley comes good news of proposed excavations. Important inscriptions and reliefs have been found here, and, as the place was probably a small fort, further discoveries are very likely.

DURHAM.—Three finds in County Durham merit attention. At South Shields a large and singularly perfect inscription was found last March at the Baring Street Board Schools. It records the laying on of water for the Fifth Cohort of Gauls, the garrison, in A.D. 221, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the history of this fortress. A still more striking altar has been dug up close to the Roman fort at Lanchester. It is dedicated *Deæ Garmangabi et numinibus Gordiani Augusti*, by a *vexillatio* of Suebi. The goddess appears to be unknown to Teutonic or Celtic mythology, and the appearance of Suebi in the Roman army at this time (A.D. 240 *circa*) is a curious and probably a significant fact. Both inscriptions testify very directly to the care which was spent on the Roman roads, and, so to say, the locking of

the frontiers in the first half of the second century A.D. Gordian, indeed—it is Gordian III.—was the last emperor whose generals kept the floods back: after him came the deluge. A third stone, uninscribed or erased, has been detected by Bishop Westcott, used as a font in St. Andrew's Church, Bishop Auckland, and already noticed in these columns. I am indebted to Mr. R. Blair and Dr. Hooppell for information, photographs, and other help in relation to these stones.

THE WALL.—No great discoveries—with one exception—have been made *per lineam valli*, but the exception is all-important. Dr. Hodgkin's excavation fund has now reached a point where excavation is possible, a strong committee has been formed, and, with much wisdom, the Vallum has been attacked first. Sections have been cut in the puzzling earthwork at Heddon and at Down Hill, and the Heddon section, which I visited, has produced, by itself, very valuable results. It is proved, or made very probable, that the whole work, trench and mounds, were made at once, that the mounds were made of upcast from the ditch, and that the Marginal Mound (as Mr. Neilson has christened it) is, in one case at least, on the north side. Comment must be left till more sections have been opened, as I believe will soon be the case, if, indeed, it is not so as I write. Meanwhile, I may allude to the tour which General von Sarwey and his companions made along the wall. I believe this tour has done something towards advancing the study of the Vallum by bringing out more clearly the difficulties in the way of considering it a military work. Whether or no my own theory of a political frontier be accepted, I think that the problem has got into a new stage. The possibility of a non-military purpose has been made visible, and the long dominant military view will need fresh evidence before it can assert itself again. At Carlisle, the building of Tullie House goes on, and Chancellor Ferguson is collecting a goodly row of inscriptions wherewith to fill it. When finished and furnished, the museum should be one of the best Roman museums in England, fully able to rank with Newcastle, Chester, and even York. It may be added here that Mr. Ferguson has printed in the *Archæological Journal* and the *Translations of*

the Cumberland Antiquarian Society, a well-illustrated account of the curious "platform" lately found under Tullie House. He works out his theory of the *ballista* stand with great plausibility.

SCOTLAND.—At Moffat, Dr. James Macdonald and Mr. John J. Johnstone have been doing valuable work in exploring the Roman road in Annandale. They cut three sections. In one, near Moffat, they found a paved road 21 feet wide, with a whinstone kerb on each side. The foundation was a layer of clay with stones bedded into it; over that came an 11-inch layer of stones with gaps filled with "till," the stones being on the average the size of a boy's head, and above these a 4-inch layer of smaller stones forming the roadway. The other sections varied slightly, but showed the same general features. It was, however, plain at one point, that some later, perhaps mediæval, roadmaker had patched the Roman work in un-Roman style; the road was certainly used in the fourteenth century. (I am indebted to Mr. George Neilson for an account of this road.) I ought also to mention here the tour of General von Sarvey along the Scotch wall, but the excavations of the vigorous Glasgow Archæological Society will be the subject of an elaborate report before long, and it is not part of my purpose to anticipate its conclusions. The general results of the society's sections have been published in these columns some time since.

LITERATURE.—The literature of Roman Britain has recently been enriched by reports on Silchester by Messrs. Fox and Hope, and on Hardknott by Messrs. Ferguson, Calverley and Dymond (*Archæologia*, liii., 2; *Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Transactions*, xii. 2). In the last number of the *Archæological Journal* (xl. 62-72) Professor Ridgway tries to fit Tacitus and the dykes of East Anglia, as it seems to me, with more belief in Tacitus than one has one's self. The last issue of the Woolhope Field Club (1886-1889) contains some interesting and valuable notes on Roman remains in Herefordshire. The eighth *Report* of the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club contains an interesting paper on Silchester (pp. 28-38) by Dr. James Rutland, which gives some useful details on early excavations and collections connected

with the place, as well as a short account of a Roman house near Maidenhead (p. 50). Of foreign publications, far the most important is an article by Professor A. von Domaszewski, in the *Rheinisches Museum* (xlviii. 342-347). In this short paper it is pointed out that Chester was founded very early in the Roman occupation, and at first occupied by two legions, the familiar 20th and the 2nd Adjutrix, of which we found considerable traces in our recent excavations at Chester. An attempt to settle the boundaries between *Britannia superior* and *inferior* is to my mind less conclusive, but there can be no doubt as to the value of the article. A less favourable verdict must, I fear, be passed on Loth's *Les mots latins dans le langage brittoniques*, and on Sander's *La Mythologie du Nord*. Both contain many details bearing on Roman Britain, but both, and especially the latter, seem to me useless for ordinary purposes. M. Schuermans has produced a valuable and interesting pamphlet on *Verres à courses des chars* (Namur, 1893) which may safely be recommended to those interested in the history of Roman figured glass found in Britain more plentifully than elsewhere.

Christ Church, Oxford,
August 15, 1893.



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxvii., p. 261.)

XIII.

IT is related in Dr. George Oliver's "Collections towards Illustrating the Biography of Members of the Society of Jesus," published in 1845, that Thomas Jenison, a native of Durham, was apprehended as an accomplice in Titus Oates' plot, and lodged in a loathsome cell in Newgate, where he died September 27, 1679; the author further relates that in the "Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence," at page 104, published in 1683, is preserved a chronogram supposed to be a prediction that the innocence of the victims of Oates' perjury would

be manifested in the year 1686. The book was found in Jenison's cell at Newgate :

TRISTITIA VESTRA VERTENTVR IN GAVDIVM
ALLELVIA. = 1686.
VOVR SORROVV SHAL BE MADE VERY IOY-
FVLL VNT0 YOY. = 1686.

Each one makes the date 1686. English chronograms are comparatively rare, and not always to be commended.

A tract in the Bodleian Library, 'consisting of eight pages, "A Satyrical Poem on the Jesuitish Plot in 1678 for the Assassination of the King. . . . By W. M. London, 1679," alluding to the pretended conspiracy of the Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates. The remarkable feature is a series of four chronograms reflecting on the intended crime, each making the year 1678; these are followed by free translations into English rhyme in twelve lines, all in chronogram, making the same date five times repeated; as a specimen, here is the concluding one :

VVHERE IESVITISM'S IN POVVER; VVHO DARE
SAY,
OVR LIFE'S OVR OVVN, THAT LIVE NOT IN THEIR
VVAY.

A Latin essay on libraries, by Olivier Legipont, "R. P. Oliverii Legipontii . . . dissertationes Philologico-Bibliographica in quibus de adornandâ et exornandâ bibliothecâ," etc., Nuremberg, 1747. At page 43 are five motto chronograms which were placed over the doors of certain libraries, various dates from 1732 to 1744. Here is one put outside the door :

SCIENTIAM ODIT NVLLVS, NISI IGNARVS
ATQVE ASINVS. = 1732.

And this inside :

QVISQVIS FVR LIBRI FVERIT, MALEDICTVS
IS ESTO. = 1732.

i.e., No one hates knowledge unless he be a simpleton and an ass.—Whoever would steal a book, let him be accursed.

A German work of great rarity, as I understand, the title begins, "Denkbuch für Furst und Vaterland—herausgegeben von Joseph Rossi," etc., Vienna, 1814, 4to., pp. 170, with

23 large engravings of decorative structures, etc., when the troops returned after the campaigns against Napoleon I. in 1814. Many of the inscriptions on these temporary decorations were in Latin, others in German, Hebrew, and Greek; 76 of them composed as chronograms of the year are preserved in this work. A picture of the Duke of Wellington was thus inscribed (at page 102) :

DER IN SPANIEN GEPIESENENE MARSCHALL
VVELLINGTON = 1804.
LEBE LANGE VND HOCH ! LIEBE VOM KÖNIG
IST SEIN LOHN. = 1814.

A German notarial stamp, apparently engraved for, and used as a book-plate, in the collection of Mr. A. W. Franks, F.S.A., is dated by a chronogram thus :

CÆSARIS AVSPICIIS
THEMIS AVREA DONA
TVETVR. } = 1725.

Matthias Bartholomæus Keyser
Auth : Cæs. Not. Pub. juratus.

A thick quarto volume in the British Museum (press-mark 1124, h. 6) contains an account of a church-festival held at the ancient episcopal see of Freising, near Munich, in the year 1709, in honour of St. Nonnosus, whose bones were discovered in the crypt of Freising Cathedral, after an interval of 400 years; the place of their burial had been forgotten for that time or longer. He was abbot of the Benedictine monastery, San Silvestro, on Mount Soracte, near Orvieto, in Italy, and suffered martyrdom some time about the ninth or tenth century. An engraved frontispiece represents him as the adopted patron saint of Freising, and eight prolix preachings in German recount his virtues and miracles. Pictorial representations of the saint's tomb and certain emblematical subjects were publicly exhibited on the occasion, with verses and laudatory chronograms. Forty-two of the latter are recorded, which would otherwise have been lost and forgotten when the decorations were removed out of the way. The title-page of that portion of the volume now under our notice is composed entirely in chronogram, which, with all the other chronograms, make 1709, the date of the festival; it is as follows :

"SANCTO NONNOSO
 POST QVADRINGENTOS ANNOS
 MIRIFICÈ REPERTO.
 POESIS CHRONOLOGICA
 HONORIBVS
 SANCTI NONNOSI ABBATIS
 POST QVINGENTOS QVADRAGINTA
 ALIQVOT ANNOS
 FAVENTIBVS SVPERIS
 FLAVDENTE PATRIA
 INVENTI,
 CONSECRATA.

Typis Joannis Christiani Caroli Immel
 Typogr: Episc: Frising, 1710."

Varia chronostica stylo soluto et ligato concepta.
 Notandum S. Nonnosus postquam ultra quatuor
 sæcula sepultus (nemine sciente sepulturæ locum), in
 crypta cathedralis Frisingensis ecclesiæ jacuit, tandem
 repertus, et in publicam lucem et venerationem pro-
 ductus est. Alludunt itaque hæc omnia symbola ad
 tumbam, in quâ S. Ossa tam diu ignorata latuerunt,
 et ad solennissimam festivitatem, qua nunc eadem
 universus populus veneratur.

A few extracts will suffice :

ORA PRO NOBIS, O DILECTISSIME PRÆSVL. = 1709.
 REDIT E LONGIS CLARIOR VMERIS. = 1709.
 GLORIA SIT SANCTO NONNOSO ÆTERNO
 PATRONO IN MVNDO ET ISTO ET ALTERO. = 1709.
 SANCTE NONNOSE, ADESTO NOBIS TVO PATRO-
 CINIO TEMPORE PESTIS. = 1709.
 FIDELISSIME PRÆSVL SORACENSIS. = 1709.
 FRISINGAM CONTRA INCENDIA PRÆSERVA. = 1709.
 DIVI NONNOSI CORPVS, THESAVRVS V.
 SÆCVLIS ABSCONDITVS, REPERITVR, ATQVE
 TRANSFERTVR A IOANNE FRANCISCO EPIS-
 COPO. = 1709.

A short notice of St. Nonnosus may be
 seen in Zedler's universal Lexicon. All that
 is known about him is set forth in the *Acta
 Sanctorum*, xlii., p. 410 c., also pp. 412 to
 439. His remains seem to have been re-
 moved from Soracte after the destruction or
 abandonment of the monastery, and at length
 were deposited at Freising; they were again
 found on January 27, 1708, as described at
 page 421. There is no mention of him in
 Butler's *Lives of Saints*.

Some chronograms by Bernardus Prætorius
 Nessus afford another example of the omis-
 sion of any distinguishing mark of the date-
 letters; all are printed small in the manner
 already alluded to in the *Antiquary*, xix., p.
 214. They will be found in the volume in the
 British Museum library of "Delitiæ Poetarum
 Germanorum," 1612, containing Part V. of the

series (catalogued under G., A. F. G., press-
 mark 238, i. 21, 22, 2 vols.). These chrono-
 grams relate to the death of Duke William,
 Landgrave of Hesse; they are nine in
 number, of which the following is an ex-
 ample, it gives the place, year, month, and
 day of his death in hexameter verse :

CASSELLIS OBIIT PATRIÆ SOL HEI ! GVLIELMVVS ;
 SEXTILI VT BIS TRES TESTABANT LVCIFER I GNES.
*i.e., Alas ! William the son of his country died at
 Cassel ; as the third day of August did bear witness,
 1592.*

The "solemnities," rejoicings and illumina-
 tions at Hanau, in Germany, in the beginning
 of the reign of William, Landgrave of Hesse,
 are described in a tract, "Beschreibung derer
 bey dem Hohen Antritt des Durchlauchtig-
 sten Fursten und Herrn Wilhelms Landgrafen
 zu Hessen," etc., printed at Hanau, 1736,
 small 4to., in 2 parts, pp. 104. The streets
 of the town were profusely decorated with
 emblematic pictures and inscriptions, among
 which were eight chronograms, but as most
 of the latter relate specially to the accom-
 panying pictures, they are devoid of interest
 when separated. The following apply to
 William :

VT GVLHELMVS DVX HASSO-HANOICVS. = 1736.
 PRINCIP, VVILHELMO, A STELLIS CON-
 STANTIA VITÆ ET SANITATIS, NEC NON
 COELESTIS SALVS VENIAT. = 1736.

A joyful acclamation or omen is addressed
 to John George, elector, and his brother
 Augustus of Saxony, etc., by Joannes Segerus,
 rector of the University of Witteberg; the title-
 page runs thus : "Εὐφημία pro novo domus
 Saxonicae incremento, proque felici rerum
 gerendarum successu, ad . . . principem . . .
 Joannem Georgium, . . . ipsiusque . . . fratrem
 principem . . . Augustum, duces Saxoniae . . .
 dominos meos clementissimos," etc. Here
 follows some music, a fugue with some Latin
 complimentary verses to be sung to the
 princes. Printed at Witteberg, 1615, 4to.,
 pp. 8. My copy has a rough appearance; the
 paper has become brown and flimsy, and
 probably it is a great rarity. The pages are
 filled with extravagantly flattering poems and
 figurative allusions; among them are these
 eight chronograms, the two first are Hex. and
 Pen. couplets :

LVX PIA SAXONLÆ PRINCEPS ELECTOR
ET HEROS,
EXVLTA VNÂ CVM CONIVGE, FORTIS
AVE. } =1615.
HEROÏNA ET AVE, TOTO LAVDABILIS
ORBE,
MAGNA, PIA, ET SAPIENS ET GENEROSA
ROSA. } =1615.

The next are aspirations for the renowned Pomeranian family, joined by consanguinity and affinity to the most serene Saxon family:

O SI POMERANIÂ CHARA PATRIÂ NOSTRA ET
EÂ DEÏ BONITATE FRVETVR! =1615.
BENEDIC ET EI QVÆSO IESV BENIGNE ET
OPTIME! =1615.
PRÆSTA EA CHARE FRATER, CORONA NOSTRA,
PRO CASTÂ ET SANCTISSIMÂ CONCEPTIONE
ET NATIVITATE TVÂ =1615.
PRO PERENNI NOMINIS TVI LAVDE ET
GLORIÂ. =1615.
PRO ÆTHEREÂ POTESTATE, PRO LARGÂ TVÂ
BENIGNITATE, SED ET PRO ÆTERNÂ SALVTE
POSTERITATIS POMERANLÆ! =1615.
FIANT, FIANT, QVÆ MIHI DICTA SVNT! =1615.

Here endeth the tract.

A tract filled with funeral poems by different authors on the death of Magdalena Claudina, by birth Countess of the Palatinate, by marriage Countess of Hanau. The title-page runs thus: "Trauer-Trost-und Lob-Gedichte über tödtlichen Hintritt der weyl-land Durchleuchtigsten Fürstin und Frauen Magdaleyne Claudiyne," etc. Printed at Hanau, 1705, folio, pp. 36. The poems are mostly in German, some in Latin. These chronograms are on page 5. They indicate the date of her birth and her affinity to the ancient Dukes of Spoleto, the date of her marriage with Philip Reinhard, Count of Hanau, and that of her death. The lines are composed as Hex. and Pen. couplets.

ECCE PALATINA DECOR, AC E STIRPE
SPOLETI,
CLARAQVE FRONS STIRPIS PRODIIT
ISTA SVÆ! } =1668.
HANOICA ISTIVS FELICI HOC PRINCIPIS
ANNO
CONIVGIO EXIMLÆ STIRPS RECREATA
FVIT. } =1689.
ORNATVS SEXVS; CIVI SPES ATQVE
MARITO
DELITIA HANNOVII; FATA SVBIVIT
ATRA. } =1704.

On page 36 this "Eteostichon" denotes her death.

ECCE! TENET PRIMAS, E PRINCIPE NATA
PARENTE,
CÆLICO LAS CERNENS SORTE PLATA
GREGES. } =1704.

Constantine, Abbot of Fulda and Prince of the Empire, died on March 13, 1726. The portrait of him as he lay in state prior to his funeral, faces the title-page of a tract which runs thus: "Memoria justi cum laudibus . . . Lob ehr-und Leich-Predig uber den Gerechten und Zugendreichen Lebens-Wandel des hochwürdigsten . . . Constantini," etc. By Engelhard Molitor, Ord. S. Franc. Printed at Fulda, folio, pp. 50. Many chronograms are scattered through the pages composed of sentences selected from the writings of St. Augustine, St. Gregory, Cicero, Seneca, and others, also from the Bible; they indicate only the date, 1726, and while expressing an axiom or a sentiment applicable to the deceased abbot, they do not point to any circumstances in his career. They are thus devoid of interest as chronograms. There are twenty-five in all; a few examples will suffice.

NON INFAVSTA MORS HABENDA EST, CVI
IVSTA ET PIA VITA PRÆCESSERIT. S. Aug.
lib. i. de Civit. =1726.
VIRO IVSTO NIL DELICATIVS EST MORTE
BREVI. Quint. declam. 17. =1726.
NIL REFERT SI DESINAS, DESINE QVO CVNQVE
VOLES, SI BENE DESINAS. Seneca Epist. 77, =1726.
QVÆRE IVSTITIAM CETERA VERÒ ADII-
CIENTVR. See Matthew vi. 33; Luke xi. 31.
Vulgate. =1726.

Fulda was a very ancient abbacy until 1753, when it was raised to the dignity of an episcopal see, the abbot becoming a prince-bishop, retaining also his title of abbot. See my volumes *Chronograms*, pp. 505-522, especially pp. 507, 508 relating to Abbot Constantine. Also *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 41 and 42, for his monument in the cathedral.

A work in the Flemish language has recently come to me from an antiquarian bookseller at Amsterdam; it is evidently of a moral character, exposing, in a series of prose and poetry narratives, the evil ways of worldly people, and the tricks and deceptions practised by them. It is in two parts, with title-pages beginning thus: 1st. (printed in black and red), "De Listige onstantvastigheyt des Weirelts, voerende voor iaer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERTSCH }
 THOONEEL, } = 1745.
 WAER DAT GEWIS, NOYT STANT EN IS. }
 WAERSWERELTS PRACT EN DIGNITEYT } = 1745.
 VERGAET IN WINDT EN EYDELHEYT. }

door schoone historien ende geschiedenissen," etc. Door Michael F. Vermeren (here is an emblematic device). Printed at Brussels (according to the chronograms) 1745. 2nd., Den theater des Bedroghs ofte de listige onstantvastigheyt des Werelts, voerende voor iaer-schrift

WAT WONDER DEEL, IS'T AERSCH }
 THOONEEL, } = 1743.
 WAER DAT GEWIS, GEEN STANT EN IS. }

(here is a small emblematical engraving), etc. Door M. F. Vermeren. Printed at Brussels (according to the chronogram) 1743. The whole work is large folio size, pp. 126, illustrated with eighteen full-page engravings and twenty-four smaller ones printed in the letter-press. It contains also sixty-eight chronograms of the dates of the title-pages all in the Flemish language. It is enough to put this curious work on record here.

A volume of tracts in the British Museum library, press-mark 11555. ee. 1. The title of one begins "Twee-hundred-vyftig-jaerig jubilé," etc., and is dated by this chronogram, ADVENT TEMPUS ACCEPTABILE JUBILATIONIS (= 1821). Printed at Antwerp. The tract is in the Flemish language, describing a festival held in 1821 on the 350th anniversary of the battle of Lepanto, October 7, 1571, when the whole maritime force of Turkey was defeated by the allied fleets commanded by the admiral, John of Austria. The event was regarded as the triumph of Christianity over the Ottoman power in Europe through a special heaven-sent help; it is related that when Pope Pius V. heard of it he exclaimed, "There was a man sent from God whose name was John." The festival was probably held at Antwerp, where the streets were decorated with pictures, etc., inscribed with chronograms bearing scanty mention of the battle, and rather taking the form of invocations to and trust in the Virgin Mary; they are thirty-six in number, all making the date 1821, that of the festival; a few extracts will suffice:

CONTRIVIT VIRGO MAGNI CAPUT ISTA DRACONIS,
 in allusion to a pictorial illustration of Revelation xii.
 FLOREAT TURCICIDII JUBILÆUM.
 LÆTAMUR TURCICIDII JUBILÆO.
 AFFLICTIS MISERISQUE FAVE DILECTA VIRAGO,
 DILECTIS, VIRGO VENERANDA, CLIENTIBUS
 ADSIS.
 MISERICORDIA VIRGINIS EXCELLET!
 ECCE VIRTUTUM DECUS.

The following chronogrammatic allusions to the execution of Charles I., King of England, in 1649, and the return of Charles II. to England and his throne in 1660, are taken from a work entitled, "Chronica Chronographica ab anno, 1600." By Fr. Joannes Impekoven, Vienna, 1665, 4to., now in the library of Rev. W. Begley. The volume contains 100 pages, and chronograms to the number of 1,500 at least, a remarkable production.

INAVDITO EXEMPLO IN ANGLIÀ A SVIS
 TVRPITER ET INIVRIOSÈ OBRVTVS, = 1649.
 FT IVDICATVS IN VRBE LONDINI PVBLICÈ
 SECVRI PERCVSSVS FVIT ET CAPITE = 1649.
 MINVTVS A LICTORE, IPSE CAROLVS
 ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, HIBERNIÆQVE REX TOTVS
 INCLITVS. = 1649.
 MOX REGINA CONIVNX HÆREDESQVE EX
 REGNO IVSSI = 1649.
 ILLICÒ EXIRE, IPSI IN GALLIÀ ET FLAN-
 DRIÀ DEINCEPS VERÈ EXVLARE COGVN-
 TVR. = 1649.

i.e., By an unheard-of example in England, Charles himself, the rightful sole King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is by his own people wrongfully overthrown, and in the City of London being publicly accused, and struck by the axe, was deprived of his head by the executioner. Soon afterwards his wife and children were ordered forthwith to leave the country; they in their turn are compelled really to become exiles in France and Flanders.

The Restoration of Charles the Second.

STATE HIC ET AVDITE MIRABILIA. = 1660.
 CAROLVS AD REGNUM = 1660.
 ANGLIÆ RECIPIENDVM AB IPSIS = 1660.
 PARLAMENTIS CITATVR; ET IPSE REDIIIT. = 1660.
 CORONAM LONDINI IPSE OBTINUIT. = 1660.
 ADMIRABILI CERTÈ VARIATIONE. = 1660.
 IBI IN PERDVLLIS ET LÆSÈ MAIESTATIS
 REOS = 1660.
 EXEMPLA DECRETA = 1660.
 FVERANT: PLEROSQVE CONDEMNANT. = 1660.
 CROMWELII INSIGNIA FVERE DEPRESSA ET
 ABROGATA, = 1660.
 AC NOMEN PRORSVS DELETVR. = 1660.
 STATVAM ET CADAVER LENTO = 1660.
 IGNE PER LICTOREM REDIGITVR IN = 1660.
 CINERES, AB IPSO IN PROFLVENTEM DIS-
 PERSI. = 1660.
 SIC TRANSIIT GLORIA MVNDI. = 1660

i.e., Stand ye here and listen to wonders, Charles is summoned by the Parliament men themselves to receive his kingdom of England; he himself returned to London and obtained his crown. Certainly by an admirable turn in affairs. There, among traitors and persons answerable to injured majesty, were present some discriminating examples, who condemn most of them. The insignia of Cromwell were removed and repealed, and his name is straightway blotted out. His statue and his corpse were reduced to ashes by the willing fire at the hands of the executioner, and by him scattered in the flowing tide. Thus passed away the glory of the world.

In these translations an endeavour is made to follow closely on the original, which is in some degree cramped by the necessities of chronogrammatic composition. The chronograms in this volume relate mostly to events in European history of the seventeenth century briefly set forth in prose. A work in similar form appeared at a later period, with the title "Sexta Mundi Ætas," etc., it chronicles events from the year 1 A.D. down to 1725 A.D. all in chronogram, to the number of about 1,800! The only copy I know of is in the royal library at Stuttgart.

George II., King of England, founded the university of Gottingen in the kingdom of Hanover in 1735; it was designated as "Georgia Augusta." In 1748 he visited the place, and was received with all due festivity and honour; the event is described in a 4to. volume printed at Gottingen in 1749, entitled, "Beschreibung der grossen und denkwürdigen Feyer," etc.; a description of the great and memorable festivities in honour of George II., King of Great Britain, etc., on August 1, 1748, at Gottingen. The volume consists of two parts, and 290 pages; also large illustrations engraved by J. G. Schmidt. As usual on festive occasions, the streets were decorated, and among the inscriptions was the following chronogram, put up on the front of a building and illuminated:

PATRIS PATRIÆ REGIS PII AVGVSTI
GEORGII II. FAVSTVS EX BRITANNIA IN
AVITIS GVELFORVM TERRIS ADVENTVS
GEORGIAE AVGVSTAE SVAE AVSPICATVS. = 1748.

i.e., The fortunate advent of the pious George Augustus, the father of his country auspiciously from Britain into his ancestral country of the Guelphs, to his own Georgia Augusta.

St. Cajetan, the son of Gaspar, Lord of Thienna, in Northern Italy, was born in

1480, and died in 1559. Among his numerous benevolent acts was his constant attention to the needs of the poor, personally relieving them in times of pestilence, plague and famine; while his religious zeal was conspicuous in his attempts to reform the lives of the clergy by instituting the order of "regular clerks" or priests, united by vows to fulfil the duties of the ecclesiastical state conformably to his very strict rule. He was beatified by Pope Urban VIII. in 1629, and canonized by Clement X. in 1671. A large engraving, by Joh. Henrich Stockler of Augsburg, after a picture by Jacopo Amiconi (painter 1605-1661), represents Cajetan imploring help from above, below which is the following chronogram of the year 1718, when probably a pestilence prevailed.

SANCTVS CAJETANVS CLERICVS REGVLARIS
BAVARIAE NEC NON VTRIVSQVE SICILIAE
PATRONVS ET A FVNESTA CONTAGIONE PRO-
TECTOR SPECIALIS DELIGITVR. = 1718.

The following chronogram-dated title-pages have been noticed by Rev. W. Begley. First, a book published in 1663: "Demonstratio Conceptionis Deiparae impossibilis in peccato originali." SANCTA MARIA NEC POTVIT CONCIPERE IN PECCATO ORIGINALI (= 1663). This book was translated into French with the following title: "Demonstration de l'impossibilité de la Conception de la Vierge Mère de Dieu dans le péché original—GENERATION DE VIERGE MÈRE TOVTE IRREPROCHABLE" (= 1663). Second, a little book, published in 1854, the year of the edict of Pope Pius IX., making the Immaculate Conception a dogma of the Church, entitled, "Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ glorificatio . . . Dogmate per S. S. Papam Pium IX., S. P. edicto." MARIAE SINE LABE EDICTA CONCEPTIO (= 1854).

A tract (4to., pp. 90), printed at Heidelberg, 1739, "Dissertatio inauguralis de Jure Recuperatorio, S. R. I. . .," etc., an academic essay when the author, Henric J. C. Koefferle, was endowed with some university honours, concludes with some poetic congratulations from his friends, among which is the following (the ceremony took place on October 12):

CEV soLET oCTOBER MATVROS CARPERE FRVCTVS } = 1739.
 SIC TIBI FERT FRVCTVS, LAVREA SERTA GERIT.
 CARPE TIBI LAVROS (LICet) ECCE LICENTIA FERTVR } = 1739.
 HISQVE SVPER RVTILENT, AVREA FOmA TIBI.
 POST FLORES FRVCTVS POST TOT TANTOSQVE LABORES } = 1739.
 E PRAXI SVRGET MESSIS ABVNDIA TIBI.
 HOc SERVVS TVVS DEVINCTISSIMVS } = 1739.
 APPOSVIT
 J. W. A. DAHMEN. J.U.C. & Correpetitor.

A German work of travel in Italy by Von Haupt, published at Darmstadt in 1808, is in the French language, thus dedicated to the Grand Duke Ludewig of Hesse (Louis) and his wife Louisa—

A L'AVGVSTE SOVVERAIN
 SACRÉ PAR SES SVJETS.
 LOVIS, VOTRE REGNE A VOS SVJETS
 ASSVRE LE BONHEVR,
 IL N'Y A QVE LA BELLE LOVISE,
 QVI, VOVS EN RAVIT LE COEVR
 ET PARTAGEANT, VOVS EN OFFRE LA
 MOITIÉ. } = 1808.

In a German book of travel by R. Walsh, published at Dresden, 1828, the road between the towns of Deva and Braniska, in the Siebenbergen of Transylvania, is described leading through a rocky mountainous country contiguous to the river Muros. At a certain spot at the roadside the following chronogram was carved on a marble slab attached to the rock—

COMITI LADISLAO BETHLEN VIRO REGI
 PATRISQVE SERVITIIS INTENTO VIAE
 OPERISQVE ISTIVS AVTHORI. } = 1800.

i.e., To Count Ladislas Bethlen, a man intent on the services to his king and country, the originator of this road and work.

A very rare medical work, 8vo. in size, said to be the earliest on its particular subject in the English language, bears this title: "Speculum Matricis, or the Expert Midwives Handmaid Catechistically composed. By James Wolveridge, M.D. With a copious alphabetical index. Written IVXTA MAGNALIA DEI sCRIPTOR. Anno Domini, 1669. Chronogramma, 1669. London: printed by E. Okes . . . 1671." Only two or three copies are known. One is in the Bodleian Library, and one in that of the College of Surgeons, London. English books dated by a chronogram are of rare occurrence.

VOL. XXVIII.

A custom prevailed in Flanders of congratulating persons on events affecting their pleasure or welfare by means of "broad-sheets," or large sheets of paper, containing an assemblage of verses, printed in bold type and circulated among friends, or posted up at places where they would attract public notice. These broadsheets being, perhaps, of but temporary interest, or being too large to merit the preservation usually accorded to books of a convenient size, readily met the fate that befalls waste-paper, while the few which did escape became hidden in obscurity, and consequently are now of rare occurrence to the book-collector. I possess a thick folio volume (or scrap-book), filled with such broadsheets, folded down to a uniform size, and put together in a rough manner by a contemporary owner. The persons, mostly living in Flemish towns, for whose gratification they were produced, are felicitated on a variety of occasions, such as the attainment of academical honours, church preferment, or accession to office—on marriages—on maids or widows entering a béguinage for a life of quiet seclusion, or on leaving for the sake of change or even marriage; on the taking the veil or discarding it for like reasons, or on a priest at his first consecration of the host; there is a jubilee of a choir-boy who, it seems, had lived to sing for fifty years; the observance of gold and silver weddings; there is an instance of a golden wedding, a silver one, and a quarter jubilee (12½ years) of one held simultaneously in one and the same family; and even a priest is congratulated on his marriage in the Netherlands. These represent some of the subjects, and the "general reader" would find in them a mine of curious gossip, but that nearly all are printed in the Flemish language. The collection consists of 119 congratulatory and complimentary addresses, nearly all of which,

N

being dated by chronograms, present a special attraction. One hundred and fourteen of them are dated with a total number of 248 chronograms, 200 being composed in Flemish, and forty-eight in Latin. Some of these come from brothers, sisters, and relatives of the person indicated; and occasionally the printer

contributes his good wishes in the like form. A few extracts must suffice. Verses to a priest, Hon. Placidus van Dyck, "provisor" of his monastery on the jubilee of his duties; he is addressed as "perdilecte senex," "venerande senex," and in the chronogram verses as a bald and good man—

VIR CANE ET BONE, VIRTUTES VIRTUTIBUS AUGE, } = 1759.
 NUMEN UT IN ASTRIS DET TIBI PACE FRVL.
 PLACIDO PROVISORI BENE MERITO CONFRATRES. = 1759.

The next invokes a blessing on Catherine Diercxsens:

UT SOL IN MEDIE NEBULÆ VIRET VIREBITQUE, ITA VIRAGO CATHARINA. = 1738.

The next is entitled:

"Panegyris aggratulatoria reverendo patri P. Joanni de Hondt verbum incarnatum in mystico oratorio Bethleem, sub auspiciis trium Regum primitus Deo Patri immolanti."

CHRONICA.

IOANNES SACRIFICAT DEO HOSTIAM = 1704.
 ET
 SANCTIFICAT DIGNITATEM. = 1704.

The foregoing subject is mentioned in my published work, *Chronograms Continued*, pp. 49 and 541.

I possess also a "scrapbook," made up of large engravings, emblematical and otherwise of the ceremony and circumstance known as the Augsburg Confession, representing the German princes receiving Martin Luther and his associated Reformers in 1530; and many

engravings of subsequent jubilees of the event, together with an assemblage of other miscellaneous engravings, all bearing chronogram dates. All in this collection were obtained from German booksellers.

(To be continued.)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The fourteenth volume of the YORKSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY, which has been just issued to subscribers, consists of an index to the wills in the York Registry from 1554 to 1568. The administration acts for the same period have been dealt with separately, and form the second part of the volume, somewhat foolishly termed an appendix. The volume seems to have been compiled with much care, and will prove invaluable to genealogists, and to the better class of local or parish historians. There are references in these closely-printed pages to no fewer than 11,213 wills, as well as to 1,242 administrations. They are arranged alphabetically according to the name of the testator. It is a great pity that an index has not been added of place-names.

The second part of vol. ii. of the Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS

COLLECTORS is a good number. The first page is the beginning of a full descriptive list of the Brasses of Bedfordshire, by Mr. H. K. Saunderson.—Mr. R. A. S. Macalister writes on the Brasses of Old St. Paul's.—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., the new general editor, gives a good account of the Brasses at Charlwood, Surrey, with an illustration of the mural memorial to Nicholas Sander, 1553, and his wife Alice.—Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., transcribes a list of the Brasses at King's Lynn in the year 1724.—Mr. C. L. Halbert contributes an account of the interesting Brass of Rudolph Babyngton (priest), 1521, in the church of Hickling, Nottinghamshire, which is not mentioned by Haines. A plate is given of the brass, but the paper is most carelessly done. Surely *editicia* of the inscription, twice quoted thus in the letterpress, should be *edificia*. *Dm* on the scroll over the head should be *dni*. A small "z" is not a proper rendering of an abbreviated *et*. There is no such place in Derbyshire as "Stoke Broom." That well-known antiquary, Rev. Charles Kerry, has long since ceased to be curate of Stone Broom. The pedigree table of Babington of Dethick is incorrect in several particulars.—In the "Notes" the happy

suggestion is made that the obvious misnomer of *palimpsest* as applied to a brass engraved on both sides should be changed to *retrospect*.—Under the head of "Losses and Injuries," it is proposed for the future to detail cases of damage inflicted wilfully or accidentally upon monumental brasses, and of removal of brasses from the church, whether by thieves or by the authorities of any parish. Two cases, we regret to say, are chronicled in this issue. At Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, the civilian effigy, 2 feet high, of William Water (1521), has been stolen, together with the plate of his children (six sons), 5½ inches high by 4½ inches broad; at the same time the brass of George Chambers (1638) in this church was badly damaged, probably by an attempt made to wrench it up. At Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, a more scandalous case is recorded, as in this instance the offender is not a common thief, but the legal custodian. The slab of Henry Rysley, 1511, bearing matrix of effigy in armour, with footplate and a shield, has been removed from the centre of the chancel, "in order to secure uniformity of tiling!" The shield (arms, a child in an eagle's nest impaling three goblets), the only remaining part of the brass, is now in the keeping of the incumbent.

The Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY for September opens with an illustrated article by the editor on the "Book-Plates of Captain Cook." Mr. William Bolton continues his articles on the "Heraldry and Book-Plates of Some British Poets," those dealt with in this number being H. J. Pye, Robert Southey, Reginald Heber, and H. F. Lyte. Few lovers of poetry will recognise the name of Pye among the followers of the muse, but he was Poet-laureate of England from 1790 to 1813. A copy is given of the book-plate of the New York Society Library, the oldest lending library in America; it was engraved by E. Gallende, and was in use before the Declaration of Independence. Another book-plate, of which a full-sized copy is given, is the fine one of Dr. Charles Leeson Prince, 1882, showing in the centre his observatory against a star-lit dark background.

We have before us the two last issues (August and September) of that spirited monthly magazine, to which we so often refer, the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. In the first of these there is a remarkably interesting article, by Mr. J. Coleman, on the strange custom of "Throwing the Dart off Cork Harbour," which takes place triennially in August, and which has hitherto but very little occupied the attention of archaeologists, local or otherwise. It is generally believed to date from the days of the Danes, and was the threatening and warlike way with which the Danes of Cork city marked out the sea-line of their cantred or hundred. The actual earliest record is said, however, not to go back further than 1759, when a minute of the Cork Corporation ordered that the Mayor and other proper officers "go on August 1 in their boats to the harbour's mouth and other parts of the Channel and rivers to assert their ancient right to the Government thereof." The Mayor of Cork was at that time, as now, Admiral of the Port, and held an admiralty

court at Blackrock Castle. In 1890 the Mayor in his robes, attended by the Corporation, consuls of foreign nations, and members of Parliament, entered a steamer, and, when the vessel was midway between Poor Head and Cork Head, proceeded to the bow and cast the dart into the sea. The "dart" had a shaft made of mahogany about 6 feet long, adorned with bronzed feathers, and furnished with a barbed head of bronze. A like ceremony was repeated in August, 1893. A similar custom used to prevail at Dublin, and uses somewhat similar are quoted with regard to the English boroughs of Sandwich and Fordwich.

The HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY has now issued for its subscribers *The Antiphony of Bangor*, most ably edited by Rev. F. E. Warren, B.D., F.S.A. It is issued in large quarto. The introduction covers thirty pages, and this is followed by a complete facsimile in collotype, by W. Griggs, of the first thirty-six folios, with a transcription on the opposite page. This Irish liturgical manuscript, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, has long been known to that section of the literary public who are interested in such matters. It was first printed in 1713 by Muratori in his *Anecdota Ambrosiana*. It has been reprinted since then, without any alteration, in 1770, and again in Dublin in 1884. The work has often been commented upon by writers on early Irish Church history or ecclesiastical antiquities. There is, however, abundant justification for its treatment by the Henry Bradshaw Society. Hitherto all that has been known about this *Antiphony* has been based on the work of Muratori. But Muratori's work, according to modern careful criticism and research, is both imperfect and inaccurate. Muratori was a man of great learning, and undertook gigantic tasks; but in this, as in other instances, there was a lack of care and finish. The imperfections are startling, consisting of the omission of no less than thirteen pages and sixteen parts of pages. The inaccuracies or blunders are equally palpable. On a single page of Muratori's text, Mr. Warren found no fewer than twenty-three variations from the text of the MS. Some of these misreadings are of no importance, but others materially affect the metre or the sense. With regard to the manuscript, its Irish origin is placed beyond doubt, not only by the form of the letters and the orthography employed, but by the presence of hymns commemorating Irish saints (and Irish saints only, apart from Scriptural references), by the introduction of Irish words into the Latin text, and by the mention of Irish people and places. Internal evidence also supplies the facts that the birthplace of this manuscript was the Irish monastery of Bangor, on the southern shore of Belfast Lough, and that its date is between 680 and 691. The only surviving relics of the once famous Celtic monastery of Bangor are its bell, now at Belfast, and this service-book, which owes its preservation to the kindly shelter of an Irish monastery in Italy. Bangor was sacked by the Danes in the ninth century, and doubtless one of the refugee monks carried this literary treasury with him to the monastery at Bobbio, in the Apennines, of Irish foundation. In 1606 it was removed from Bobbio by Cardinal Frederic Borromeo, and became one of the chief MS. treasures of the Ambrosian

Library which he was then founding at Milan. The contents of the MS. are: (1) Six Canticles, (2) Twelve Metrical Hymns, (3) Sixty-nine Collects for use at the Hours, (4) Seventeen Special Collects, (5) Seventy Anthems and Versicles, (6) The Creed, and (7) The Pater Noster. Mr. Warren learnedly discusses the true liturgical designation of this MS., pointing out that though "Antiphonary" is a misnomer, there is no simple title that will fit it, for it belongs to a date before the distinction of liturgical volumes had become well defined. The handwriting throughout is early Irish half-uncial, with the frequent intermixture of minuscule letters. Both editor and society deserve our hearty thanks for the production of this priceless monument of ecclesiastical antiquity. "It is one of the oldest service-books of Western, or indeed universal, Christendom. Neither England nor Scotland possesses any liturgical MS. nearly as old as this relic of the ancient Celtic Church of Ireland."

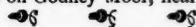


Part 5, vol. vii., of the Transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY extends from page 311 to 370, and includes the report of the annual summer excursion and the bi-monthly meetings for 1892. It also contains a thorough paper on "The Family of Story, of Lockington," by that practised genealogist Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; and a continuation of "The Roman Roads of Leicestershire," by Colonel Bellairs, with map.

PROCEEDINGS.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Frome on August 15, 16, and 17. There was a very large attendance.—The first day was spent in the inspection of the parish church of St. John the Baptist: here the members were struck by a new and highly-decorated rood-screen, surmounted by figures of our Saviour, with the usual attendant figures of St. Mary and St. John, which has just been placed in the church. The figures were carved at Oberammergau. The Epistle and Gospel are, on high festivals, read from the screen, which helps one to realize what our parish churches were like in pre-Reformation times: it is, perhaps, a pity that a foreign pattern has been followed, especially as Somersetshire itself contains many fine rood-screens, and the beautiful one at Minehead might have been copied with advantage. The rest of the first day was occupied in the reading and discussion of papers.—On Wednesday the members left at 9.30 a.m. for Mells and Kilmersdon, and were hospitably entertained to luncheon at Ammerdown by Lord Hylton, president of the society. In the afternoon they inspected Hemington, Lullington, and Orchardleigh churches, and the Rev. W. A. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh House, kindly gave them tea, which was most welcome after the extreme heat of the day. The local committee, under the able management of Mr. George A. Daniel, of Nunney Court, invited the society to a conversation in the evening.—On Thursday the members drove to Longleat, where they were received by the Marquis of Bath, who

conducted them over the house and library, and kindly gave them refreshments; they then drove to Wilham and inspected the fish-ponds of the Carthusian Priory and the church. After luncheon they drove to Holwell Quarry, and from thence to Nunney Church and Castle, and then to Whatley.—A hearty vote of thanks was given to Lieut.-Col. Bramble, F.S.A., for the admirable way in which he had carried out all the arrangements for the excursions.—The literary department, including the papers and discussions, were under the able control of Mr. F. T. Elworthy.—The following is a list of papers which were read during this session of the society: "The Order of the Daily Recitation of the Psalter in the Ancient Statutes," by the Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.; "On a Painting of St. Barbara in the Church of St. Lawrence, Cucklington, Somerset," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A.; "Chapels in Holnecote Valley," by the Rev. F. Hancock, M.A.; "In Gordano," by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse; "The Place-name Frome," by Mr. Hugh Norris; "The Will of Dame Elizabeth Biconyll (1504)," by Mr. A. J. Monday; "Somerton Churchwardens' Accounts," by the Rev. D. Ll. Hayward, M.A.; "Frome Churchwardens' Accounts," by the Rev. W. E. Daniel, M.A.; "Sessions Records of Somerset," by Mr. William Dunn.—The Rev. Gilbert Smith gave an address on the recent "finds" at the pre-historic village on Godney Moor, near Glastonbury.



The forty-seventh annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Oswestry on Monday, August 21 and four following days. On the evening of the 21st Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., the president-elect, delivered his inaugural address, chiefly dealing with Welsh records.—On August 22, visited the fine and well-preserved ancient British earthwork of Old Oswestry, which has a triple rampart of unusual height in the entrances to the north and south; Watt's Dyke and Offa's Dyke; Chirk Church; St. Martin's Church; and Whittington Castle. The most important feature of the excursion was, however, Chirk Castle, the seat of Mr. Myddleton Biddulph. The building is rectangular in plan, with massive drum towers at the angles, and surrounding a courtyard measuring about 160 feet by 100 feet. The quadrangle is entered by a gateway in the north front; the living apartments were restored by Pugin, and occupy the north and east sides, the south side being of the Elizabethan period, and un-restored. Adam's Tower, which is the oldest part of the castle, built in the time of Edward I. by Roger Mortimer, still retains its deep dungeon. After passing successively through the possession of the Arundels Mowbrays, Beauchamps, Dudleys, and Lord John of Bletsoe, the castle was purchased in 1595 by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London, and brother of Sir Hugh, the projector of the New River scheme. During the civil wars Sir Thomas Myddelton besieged his own castle, whilst it was occupied by a party of Royalists, and afterwards, having changed sides in the contest, was himself besieged there by Cromwell. The chapel is of Edward I.'s time, and has some good carving of the Queen Anne period. The castle contains a fine collection of pictures and armour.—In the evening a

good audience in the Assembly Rooms listened to "The Story of Oswestry Castle," told by Mr. J. Parry Jones, the town clerk. The corporation insignia, and other plate, etc., were exhibited. The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas read a paper on "The 'Norwich' Taxation (1253) of the Diocese of Bangor."—On August 23 a long excursion was made to Pennant Melangell. It is situated in one of the most beautiful and secluded spots in Montgomeryshire, near the head of the valley of the Tanat, there being no road for wheeled vehicles beyond this point over the Berwyn range, which rises immediately behind to a height of over 2,000 feet. The church, a small, unpretentious building, with a west tower and south porch, is interesting chiefly on account of its association with St. Monacella, or Melangell, whose legend is represented on the frieze surmounting a carved oak screen. The story is briefly as follows: "Melangell was the daughter of an Irish monarch, who had determined to marry her to a nobleman of his own court. The princess had vowed celibacy. She fled from her father's dominions and took refuge in this place, where she lived for fifteen years without seeing the face of man. Brochwel Ysychthrog, Prince of Powys, being one day a hare-hunting, pursued his game until he came to a great thicket, when he was amazed to find a virgin of surprising beauty engaged in deep devotion, with the hare he had been pursuing under her robe, boldly facing the dogs, who had retired to a distance howling, notwithstanding all the efforts of the sportsman to make them seize their prey. Even when the huntsman blew his horn it stuck to his lips. Brochwel heard her story, and gave to God and her a parcel of land, to be a sanctuary to all that fled there. He desired her to found an abbey on the spot. She did so, and died at a good old age. She was buried in the neighbouring church of Pennant, and from her distinguished by the addition of Melangell." St. Monacella is in consequence looked upon as the patroness of hares, which are called *Wyn-Melangell*, or St. Monacella's Lambs.—On the return journey the members stopped at Llangynog, and took a five miles' walk across the mountains to the hut circles of Craig Rhiwarth. These prehistoric remains consist of a large number of hut circles clustered together upon the upper terraces of the Rhiwarth mountains above the village and slate quarries of Llangynog. The plateau on which this ancient British village is situated is barely two acres in extent. The site chosen is sufficiently beneath the top of the mountain to be sheltered on three sides by the higher ground, combining great capabilities of defence as well as security from observation, and, if necessary, affords a ready means of retreat to the wild solitudes of the Berwyn range in its rear. The precipitous face of the cliff on the south side of the plateau, where it overlooks the valley of the Tanat, is in itself a sufficiently strong natural defence. On the north and west, where the ground slopes more gently, it appears to have been necessary to protect the settlement artificially by means of a rude stone wall. The average outer diameter of the circular huts is 18 feet. One of the most perfect huts has rectangular corners and walls 6 feet high. The low stone circle of Cerrig-y-beddan, which is 41 feet in diameter, and

approached by an avenue 91 feet long, was also visited. After the carriages had been resumed a halt was made at Llanrhaiddr-yn-Moch-nant, where there is an interesting cross-slab of interlaced work of the eighth or ninth century.—On August 24 the excursion was by train to Llangollen, the chief point of interest in this dull town being the four-arched fourteenth-century bridge over the Dee. Thence the party was conveyed by boat on the canal to the beautiful ruin of the Cistercian abbey of Valle Crucis, which was described by Mr. H. Harold Hughes. A short distance to the east of the abbey is the monument known as Eliseg's Pillar, of which an interesting account was given by Mr. J. Romilly Allen. It was shown by him to be the broken shaft of a cross of the same type as those at Gosforth and Penrith in Cumberland, and Stapleford in Nottinghamshire. It was probably of Mercian, not Celtic, origin, and of the ninth century. Of the inscription given by Edward Llwyd in Gough's "Camden" hardly any trace remains; but the small cross at the commencement can be clearly seen, and there is enough to indicate that the greater part of the round shaft was inscribed. Some of the party climbed to the ruins of the mediæval fortress of Castell Dinas Bran, situated on the top of an isolated slate hill, between the limestone cliffs of the Eglwyseg Rocks and the river Dee. On the return journey a halt was made at Ruabon, and the church, which contains a fifteenth-century wall-painting of the works of mercy, was visited.—On August 25 Oswestry Church was inspected, the description being given by Mr. W. Spaul, as well as St. Oswald's Well and High Lea. Later in the day the members proceeded by carriage to Llansilin (a recently restored church), to Llangedwyn, and to Brogyntyn, where Lord Harlech showed them his MSS. treasures. The library contains about forty manuscript volumes, which have been fully reported on by the Historical Commission. They contain much interesting matter illustrative of English and Welsh literature, as well as many letters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Within the grounds of Lord Harlech's seat is one of the most curious earthworks in the neighbourhood of Oswestry, called Castell Brogyntyn. It is a regular circle, 50 yards or so across, contained within a bank of earth about 4 feet to 6 feet high, outside of which is a ditch.—At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. Arthur Baker on "Some Residences of the Descendants of Einion Efell," and by the Rev. Elias Owen on "The Use of Church Bells."—This year's meeting was on the whole a success, and well managed, though there was some little growling about the casual luncheon arrangements. The members attended well, but it was disappointing to find how little the people of the district availed themselves of the opportunity of joining the excursions or attending the meetings.



On August 30, the members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Edensor and Chatsworth, for which special facilities were granted by the Duke of Devonshire, a vice-president of the society. In the forenoon the church of Edensor, mainly rebuilt in 1868, but retaining a few early features, was

described by the vicar, Rev. Joseph Hall.—At the conclusion of lunch at the Chatsworth Hotel, the Hon. Frederick Strutt gave a concise and interesting account of Chatsworth from the Domesday downwards, describing the three successive great houses. On entering Chatsworth House, the members were conducted through the whole of the private rooms, in addition to those usually shown. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (who was well acquainted with the library when resident in the county), met the party at the upper library, and spoke to them on the history and nature of the grand collection of books, which has been rightly described as the chief treasure of this historic house. He said that this library had a peculiar interest attaching to it, inasmuch as it was the result of the taste and learning of several generations of the Cavendish family. A few of the books showed by their date and binding, and in some instances by the initials "W. C." on the cover, that they were originally the property of Sir William Cavendish, the purchaser of this estate, and second husband of Bess of Hardwick. He died in 1577, which is the date appended to his signature in a fine copy of Vitruvius' great work on architecture published in 1550. William Cavendish, the first Earl of Devonshire, was an adventurer in the colonizing and planting of Virginia. On the discovery of the Bermudas he obtained, in conjunction with the Earls of Northampton and Pembroke and some other gentlemen, a grant of those islands from the Crown. The library contains a large number of pamphlets and books giving early descriptions of Virginia, Bermudas, and America in general, which were doubtless of this earl's collection. Gilbert, his eldest son, who died before his father, wrote *Horæ Subsecivæ*, published anonymously in 1620, and usually assigned to Edward Blount. In the Chatsworth copy it is plainly stated that it is "by Mr. Cavendysh." The younger son William, who became the second earl, and only survived his father three years, travelled on the Continent with the well-known philosopher and family tutor, Thomas Hobbes. He was thoroughly conversant with several foreign tongues. The library contains various old French and Italian works that bear his name. He died in 1628, leaving four children. William, the third earl, was also tutored by Hobbes, and travelled with him in France and Italy from 1634 to 1637. He was "bred to books," many of the fine large editions of the classics, in addition to various foreign books, bear his bookplate, and were collected during his long life, which closed in 1684. William, the fourth earl and first Duke of Devonshire, was chiefly renowned as a politician and statesman, but he was also essentially a man of letters. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Charms of Liberty." A considerable number of the finest books in the library, notably those in the bindings of De Thou, were of his collection. William, his son and successor, was a generous patron of the fine arts, and himself a distinguished numismatist. The *Liber Veritatis* of Claude Lorraine, Chatsworth's choicest gem, was purchased by him for a fabulous sum, and as the result of much diplomacy. It consisted of a collection of the original designs of Claude for all his pictures. In order to prevent fraud, he kept a careful sketch of each of his pictures, and wrote on the

back its name, and the person for whom it was painted. This same duke also purchased the drawings of old masters in the south gallery of the second floor, a considerable series of prints, and most of the books on fine arts and coins that are now in the library. William, the third duke, was also a man of letters, and a book-collector; he bought largely, as many of the shelves bear evidence, at the great library sales of his day. Valuable additions were made by William, the fourth duke, chiefly through his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Burlington, which brought all the Boyle and Clifford property to the Cavendishes. The exceedingly precious *Benedictional* of St. Ethelwold, the Prayer-book of Henry VII., and other rare manuscripts, found a home at Chatsworth through this marriage. Several magnificently bound red morocco volumes, with the Lamoignon arms, were bought at Paris by the fifth duke, at the celebrated sale of the Lamoignon Library. The greatest additions were, however, made by William Spencer, the sixth duke, who was the founder of Chatsworth Library in its present form. From his mother, Lady Georgina Spencer, "the beautiful duchess," he inherited a taste for books. The illuminated Aldine "*Petrarca*," nobly printed on vellum, was bought and presented to her by her brother, Lord Spencer, the founder of the Althorp Library. The sixth duke also purchased the choicest part of the Dampier Library, in 1812, for the round sum of £10,000. Thomas Dampier was Bishop of Ely. He bought largely at the Stanley, Horne Tooke, Roxburgh, and other library sales between 1813 and 1815. Another great and important purchase was made in 1821 of John Kemble's remarkable collection of plays; the price was £2,000. This dramatic library, chiefly for the convenience of literary students, was for many years at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, but within the last six months has been brought back to Chatsworth. In 1815, the duke adapted the long gallery in the east wing for library purposes, substituting mahogany bookcases for the painted panels. His uncle, Lord George H. Cavendish, gave him another valuable collection, namely, the library of Henry Cavendish, the eminent chemist and philosopher. The seventh Duke of Devonshire, who succeeded to the title in 1858, added most materially to the Chatsworth library, particularly in natural history and mathematics, but also generally in the leading works of modern literature, particularly in those of a topographical character. It was under his direction that the librarian, Sir James Lacaita, brought out in 1879, from the Chiswick Press, the fine privately printed catalogue of the library in four volumes, to the introduction to which Dr. Cox acknowledged himself indebted for some of the particulars he had named. Dr. Cox then proceeded to enumerate certain special features of the library, some of which he had been permitted to specially arrange for the inspection of the members of the society. He specified the grand collection of Bibles as a remarkable feature. They are upwards of 200 in number, and cover thirty-three pages of the catalogue. Here is an example of the remarkable polyglot Bible, in six volumes, brought out by Cardinal Ximenes in 1514-1517. The very rare Vatican Vulgate, issued in 1590, and known as the Sixtine Bible, is here; as it was suppressed

almost as soon as issued, copies are almost unknown. One of the only two English examples of the *Biblia Germanica* of 1466 is also to be seen on these shelves. Chatsworth is also rich in Caxtons. The gem of the Caxtons is the *History of Troy*, published at Cologne in 1471, which was the first book printed in the English tongue; it belonged to Elizabeth Grey, the queen of Edward IV., and was bought at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale for £1,060 10s. There is also the exceedingly rare first edition of *The Game of Chess*, printed in 1474, and twenty-one others from the same press. The library likewise includes fine Aldine copies of the works of Homer and Virgil. Dr. Cox then proceeded to a discussion of some of the more important of the manuscripts, which he had arranged for the visitors in the glass-covered cases. That absolutely priceless treasure the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold attracted much attention. It was written by one Godeman, in the years 963, 964, under the direction of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. It is the finest extant example of Anglo-Saxon figure illumination, and has been reproduced by the Society of Antiquaries; it was opened at the stirring representation of the Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem. A far later but most richly-illuminated manuscript is a very beautiful copy of the romance of *Gillion de Trasignes*, done in 1464. It is pleasantly commented on in Dibdin's *Decameron*, and was open at the spirited and painfully realistic representation of the last stage of a tournament or joust, which is described in detail by the great bibliographer. Another large folio French manuscript, of about the same date, is a richly adorned work on the *Mysteries of the Life of our Lord*. Another smaller but peculiarly interesting illuminated work, which Dr. Cox had placed in this case, and described at length, was the *Prayer-Book of Henry VII.* The borders and pictures are done after a much cruder and coarser fashion than that which prevailed some one or two centuries earlier, but it is a remarkably good example of the close of the fifteenth century. The book was opened at a particularly vigorous portrayal of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. Several interesting autograph entries show that this book was given by Henry, with a loving father's blessing and with an appeal for her prayers, to his daughter Margaret, Queen of Scotland. Towards the end of her life the Queen passed it on, with a like request, to the Archbishop of St. Andrews. By a curious blunder this book is styled in the catalogue *Henry VII.'s Missal*, but it is in no sense a mass-book, and missal is an absolute misnomer. It is a copy of the *Little Hours of the Virgin*, with certain usual additions, which formed the layman's *Prayer-Book* of the pre-Reformation period. In another case, usually occupied by choice specimens of the beautiful bindings that abound in this library, were displayed four unilluminated manuscripts, of which Dr. Cox told the story. The first of these was the *Computus Monasterii de Boulton*, or accounts on vellum of the receipts and expenditure of Bolton Priory from 1287 to 1325. It is a stout folio book of 502 folios. The earlier pages are beautifully written. It was opened at the receipts of the year 1296; details are given of the arrears, the rents from farms and from mills, and the results of the sales of wood, grain, wool, etc., the total receipts being

£425 19s. 6½d. Another monastic document of value was the chartulary or collection of charters and other documents pertaining to the Abbey of Abington, written about the middle of the fourteenth century. A later and more unique example of monastic literature was the small paper book wherein is written the contemporary report of Legh and Layton, the infamous-lived visitors of the monasteries appointed by Henry VIII. to report on their supposed or actual iniquities. This book gives their report on the monasteries and nunneries of the province of York and the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. It was open at the place descriptive of the Priory of Repton, where it is related under the heading "Superstitio," that a handbell was kept there which had belonged to St. Guthlac, which was efficacious for those suffering from the headache! The fourth manuscript shown in this case was that of Thomas Hobbes' *Elements of Philosophy*, which has his autograph signature to the dedication. He died at the age of ninety-one in 1679, and is buried at Hault Hucknall, having gone there with the family to spend Christmas. Other manuscripts of his, as well as much of his correspondence, are preserved at Chatsworth. Dr. Cox reminded the visitors that the great library contained only a part of the vast Chatsworth collection of books, upwards of 6,000 volumes being in the lower library, which is the Duke's private sitting-room, as well as a large number of additional books in the lofty cases in the corridors. Reference was also made to the good examples of "Ex Libris," or book-plates, which are now attracting so much attention, as well as to the variety of bindings. In conclusion Dr. Cox said that he supposed that they would not be satisfied to leave Chatsworth library without some reference to the humour displayed by Tom Hood and others in giving titles to the sham books on several concealed doors. Several of these names had found their way into guide-books and were often repeated, but he had noted many others that were not usually so honoured. Among them he might name "*Cleopatra's Pearl*," by the Venerable Bede, "*Cornelius Agrippa on Spasmodic Gout*," "*Cook on Civil Broils*," "*Howe's Answer to Watt*," "*The Quaker*, by Sir Christopher Hatton," and "*The Three Wishes*, by Lord Grantham."—After visiting the gardens, where the great Emperor fountain played in honour of the visitors, the party drove back to Rowsley Station through the upper part of the park, past "The Duke's Seat," stopping at Beeley to partake of tea.



The HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB held an interesting meeting at Carisbrooke Castle on August 16, when Captain Markland, the resident keeper of the castle, read a paper on the architectural antiquities of the fortress, and more particularly detailed, at the request of the club, the discoveries made there during his own tenure of office. Captain Markland has been an assiduous keeper of the castle in more ways than one. The ancient features of this island fortress which have been brought to light during recent years, many of which are described by Mr. Percy G. Stone, in his work on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, owe their discovery to Captain Markland. Assembled in the hall of the castle, the club listened with great

attention to his paper, which will be published in the club's proceedings. Afterwards the party proceeded round the castle walls, and also viewed those ancient parts of it which are not usually open to visitors. Later on they assembled on the keep, and a discussion here arose on several interesting subjects. In order to settle the question of the nature of the castle mound, whether it was or not partly of natural formation, the desirability of an excavation into it near its base was suggested some time before the meeting of the club by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., honorary organizing secretary. This was allowed to be done, and the spade showed conclusively the artificial arrangement of the rubble of which the mound is composed. A layer of large flints sloping inwards was met with, arranged in such a regular fashion as to lead to the conclusion that this flint layer was part of the original structure of the mound, and so arranged as to assist in preventing the loose material above from slipping. The club expressed their thanks to Captain Markland for allowing this investigation to be made.—Subsequently Mr. Shore gave an account of similar mounds thrown up like this of Carisbrooke, and more especially mentioned the Dane John at Canterbury, the interest in this being that it was, like that at Carisbrooke, the work of the Jutes, who in common with the Saxons constructed these burh mounds.—The Rev. R. G. Davis also read a short paper on the church of St. Nicholas with the castle hold of Carisbrooke.

The annual excursion of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on September 7, the place of meeting being Southend. The first place visited was some extensive earthworks of an oval form at Prittlewell, enclosing many acres. A considerable portion of the embankments have been levelled, but sufficient remains to show that the bank was single, and that the ditch was very wide and deep. At one part there are the remains of a mound of a similar character to that at Barking.—Mr. Laver, who acted as leader of the party in place of the honorary secretary, Mr. King, absent from illness, stated that worked flints had been found within these banks, as had also scraps of coarse pottery of an uncertain period, and fragments of Roman vessels. He stated that possibly it might have been a British oppidum, occupied afterwards by the Romans, and possibly by the Danes, who were very numerous in that district, so close to their great fortification at Shoebury.—A visit was then made to Sutton church, an early Norman building, much restored, as it had become very dilapidated. Probably the most valuable feature in this church is the splendid carpentry apparent in the bell-turret, which, like that in many small early churches in Essex, has been placed on the roof at the west end. In these cases the supports of the turrets are carried down to the ground inside the church, and their construction and workmanship might be studied with advantage, both by architects and workmen who may be engaged in building in wood. The church is also interesting as having once had for its rector Samuel Purchas, the author of a *Theatre of Flying Insects*, and son of the better known Samuel Purchas, the author of the well-known *Pilgrims*, who was for several years vicar of the adjoining parish of East-

wood, the church of which was next visited. Eastwood church was originally a Norman structure, consisting of nave and chancel only, but in Early English times the north and south walls were perforated and north and south aisles formed. This church was found to be very interesting in several particulars; at the west end of the south aisle a small tower was built, and standing in the position for ringing the bells, it was found that chamfers had been made on the pillars which enabled the centre of the altar to be seen. At the east end of the same south aisle an altar had been placed, and a squint formed through which also the middle of the altar in the chancel might be seen. At the west end of the north aisle there is a small room of the full width of the aisle, formed of roughly-hewn oak planks, and a door of the same. On going inside the room the floor of a small upper chamber is seen, with a trap-door to give access. The builders of these small rooms appeared to have used pegs only to keep the timbers in position, no iron nails being apparent. It was suggested that it may have been built for the residence, temporary or otherwise, of a priest. On both the north and south doors is some very beautiful ironwork, probably of the same date as the alteration of the church.—After luncheon at Rayleigh a move was made to the "Mount," a large earthwork of a very similar character and formation to Old Sarum, although not on so grand a scale. There is a double ditch surrounding both the upper and lower mounds, and the higher mound is again protected by its own ditch. It was supposed by some of those present to be of the same age as Old Sarum, an opinion probably correct. The view from the top was much admired, as it is very extensive and beautiful.—Thundersleigh church was the next on the programme—a small but beautiful Early English church, having one of the wooden bell-turrets previously mentioned, but not of such excellent workmanship as that of Sutton. The prospect from this church is extensive, and overlooks the Thames, and is probably the finest view in East Anglia.—The excursion was concluded after visiting the church of Hadleigh ad Castrum, a Norman building with apsidal chancel. The chancel arch was formerly divided into three, one large in the middle and two side arches. These side arches have been blocked, and remarkable hagioscopic cinquefoil perforations of Perpendicular date set obliquely in them.

On September 9 the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Oldham, visiting the halls of Foxdenton, Tonge, Chadderton, and Royton. An excellent lithographed programme was issued for the use of the members, with illustrations and historic particulars of each of these old residences. A useful map of the district round Oldham was also issued, with the place-names marked according to their indication of natural or physical, domestic, industrial, agricultural, or religious conditions. "Survivals" and "finds" also appeared on the map.

On Saturday, September 2, about seventy members of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY visited Thornton Valley, the halls of Shuttle-

worth, Crosley, Leventhorpe, and Thornton being in turn inspected.—Shuttleworth Hall is a fair specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with additions of later date, and was erected by the Sunderland family, of High Sunderland and Coley. Originally the adjoining estate comprised about 300 acres of land. Peter Sunderland, whose name is especially connected with the hall, acquired much wealth as a London merchant, and in addition to other local benefactions, he, in 1671, endowed with £40 per annum the "afternoon lectureship" at the Bradford parish church. Peter Sunderland was also one of the original governors, and a benefactor of the Bradford Grammar School. He lived at Hill End, in the Harden Valley, his residence being the scene of a remarkable robbery of £2,500 in gold. Peter Sunderland was twice married, and died in 1678. The estate now belongs to Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P.—Crosley Hall, which, in its original form, was an ancient structure, is interesting as having been the manor-house of the Manor of Crosley, and, with the adjoining estate, is described in an indenture of 1616 as "late parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem." The building is situated on the south side of Thornton Road, a little beyond Shuttleworth Hall. The order was suppressed in 1548, having survived the kindred Order of the Knights Templars. Both the Templars and the Hospitallers enjoyed many valuable privileges and immunities, and as a sign of exemption from tithes and other imposts, their tenants and retainers were compelled to fix a double cross (generally in stone) upon the buildings occupied by them. A good example of one of these crosses in stone surmounts the front entrance to Shuttleworth Hall, and other instances are found on buildings at Cottingley, Bingley, Pudsey, and Calverley, all of which places were comprised within the manor of Crosley. Richard Sunderland, of Coley and Fairweather Green, was Lord of the Manor of Crosley in 1630, and held courts leet and baron there. In 1649 Peter Sunderland was Lord of the Manor, which in more recent times passed into the hands of the Ferrands, of St. Ives. The hamlet of Leventhorpe was a mesne manor, having its manor-house, fulling mill, and a few tenements adjoining as early as the year 1311. About that period William Leventhorpe married the daughter and heiress of Hugh Horton, and thus brought to his family the additional manors of Horton and Clayton. In 1380 a William Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, is described in a poll-tax of the period as the only gentleman in Bradford Dale, and he had the honour of being assessed at 3s. 4d. per annum for the privilege. The will of William Leventhorpe was proved at York in 1392, by his son Thomas. In 1426 the will of Geoffrey Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, was proved. He ordered his body to be buried in the churchyard of "the blessed apostle St. Peter, at Bradford," which establishes the fact that there was a St. Peter's church at Bradford prior to the one now existing. About the year 1520 members of the Leventhorpe family migrated into Hertfordshire, where it became extinct about 1670. The manor of Leventhorpe passed to John Lacy of Cromwellbotham, near Halifax (a branch of the De Lacys of greater renown), on his marriage, prior to 1526,

with the daughter and heiress of Oswald Leventhorpe, who resided at Leventhorpe, and probably rebuilt the manor-house. One of the latest acts of the Leventhorpe family was to erect the chantry in the Bradford parish church known by their name, of which no claim has been put in for the last 300 years. One Tobias Law, whose will was proved in 1653, succeeded to Leventhorpe Hall estate, and suffered confiscation during the Civil Wars because of his Royalist sympathies. From time immemorial there have been a corn mill and fulling mill at Leventhorpe, the latter being mentioned in an inquisition taken during the year 1311. Leventhorpe Hall now belongs to Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., who of late has much altered the building.—Thornton Hall, the residence of Mr. George Fred. Dawson, is the manor-house of Thornton. A family of Thornton held lands in the vicinity about 1260, being then also possessed of the manor of Elland. In 1424 one of the family living at Thornton married a daughter of the Tyersals, of Tyersal, and established that branch of the Thornton family. By the marriage of a daughter of Roger Thornton (the last male representative of the family at Thornton Hall), with Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, about the year 1400, the manors of Thornton, Allerton, and Denholme were conjoined with the Bolling estates, and in 1502 passed to the noted family of Tempest, on the marriage of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, with Rosamond Bolling. In the year 1572 John Watmough acquired the Thornton Hall estate from the Tempests, and it was in the possession of a John Watmough in 1635, when it was described in Sir John Maynard's survey of that year as being rented at £70 per annum. About 1640 the manor and manor-house of Thornton were conveyed to John Midgley, of Headley, and subsequently the manor became divided.—At each of the old residences visited the party were received with the greatest courtesy, and were shown over the buildings. At Thornton Hall the visitors were cordially welcomed (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. F. Dawson) by Mrs. Dawson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Rawson, of Brooklands. A short stay was made upon the lawn at Thornton Hall, where Mr. Cudworth gave a *résumé* of the history of the various places visited. The party then visited the birthplace of Charlotte Brontë, in Market Street, Thornton, and by the kindness of the Vicar of St. James's (the Rev. J. Joly), inspected the registers and the baptismal entry referring to the gifted authoress of *Jane Eyre*, etc.



The ordinary monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle on August 30, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., vice-president, presiding.—The fragment of an ancient British urn, commonly known as a "drinking-cup," and of a portion of a skull discovered during quarrying operations on the coast a little to the south of Amble, were exhibited.—The Secretary read a letter, dated August 22, on the subject, addressed to him by Mr. Pickering: "About ten days ago Mr. Grant Arnott, of Killingworth, called upon me to show me a find he had made. In passing a quarry at Amble he noticed three or four men grouped round something which they were examining.

On going up to them, he found that in quarrying they had turned up the right side section of the face of a skull, also an urn. The skull appears to be that of a full-grown man, and five of the teeth are quite perfect. The urn was taken out entire, but, unfortunately, the men let a stone fall upon it which broke it in pieces. My young friend picked up the two largest pieces, which together give some idea of its size and form when perfect. The urn has been made of dark-coloured earth, with an outer coating of red clay. Lines, three in each section, are traced round the outside, and between each section are three rows of slanting indentations, a common form of rude ornament in similar urns. Mr. Arnott was informed that the urn was taken out underneath some five feet of solid sandstone, and there were, he says, no indications of a cave or of any previous disturbance of the rock. Of course, if there had been, they would be cleared away before the urn and skull were reached. As I understand that four or five other similar finds have been made by the same men, I thought it might be worth while calling the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to this spot, as everything found so far has been simply thrown away. There are two quarries, and the one in question is the larger one and not far from the sea. I shall bring the remains in at the next meeting. Perhaps some members can say more about them. I have no knowledge of the locality myself."—The Chairman said the class of urn exhibited had provisionally been called "drinking-cups," being, however, vessels for the reception of food, to be used by the dead person in an after-life. The skull was that of a round-headed person, one of the people who, either by invasion or in some other way, possessed England after the time it was occupied by a stone-using people, who were long-headed. From the state of the teeth, he believed it to have belonged to a person of about thirty years of age. It must have been taken out of a grave made in the rock.—Mr. John Robinson informed the members that on August 23, as the Corporation workmen were excavating in front of the Tyne Theatre, Westgate Road, Newcastle, they came upon some of the ancient wooden pipes which used to supply the town with water in the olden times. This spot had evidently been the beginning of the water-piping, for the end of the wooden pipe removed has an iron hoop to prevent it from splitting. The pipe had to be sawn through to allow of its removal and is in a very sound state of preservation. The piece removed was 5 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with a 3-inch bore.



The third field meeting of the season was held by the CARDIFF NATURALISTS' SOCIETY on the 13th ult. at the pleasant old-fashioned market town of Bridgend, Glamorganshire. From that town brakes conveyed the members to Ewenny Priory, the seat for many generations past of the Turbervilles. The present owner-resident, Colonel Turberville, pointed out the chief features of the monastic remains. This Benedictine priory was founded in 1146 by Meyrick de Londres, as a cell to Gloucester. The church is to a great extent still perfect, and so are the walls of the precincts; but the claustral buildings have quite dis-

appeared, being occupied by the present house. This priory is one of the earliest of the great buildings of South Wales, and is an almost unique example of a fortified ecclesiastical establishment, showing us "what a religious edifice, raised by invaders in the midst of a half-conquered country, was required to be" (Freeman). To judge from the existing parts of the church, it underwent little or no structural change until after the dissolution. The nave, crossing, with massive lantern above, south transept, and presbytery remain, the latter in a singularly unaltered condition; while the north transept, transeptal chapels, and nave aisle (north side) have almost disappeared. The original architecture is Norman of very pure type. The short presbytery is low and vault-like, with a barrel vault over the two western bays; while that over the eastern is groined, to admit of side-windows. Flanking the presbytery are two chapels on each side, the outer ones shorter than the inner. Each pair opened into the transepts by round-headed arches. One, at least, of these, that next the north wall of the presbytery, had a barrel vault, and presumably the others had. It is a curious feature that, instead of these chapels having gabled roofs, they seem to have been flat-roofed, and at such a height as to suggest that they had chambers above their vaults, there being the indication of such a roof on the eastern face of the south transept wall. A bold diagonal squint is cut through the north wall of the presbytery into the adjoining chapel, which, like the smaller chapel beyond, has remains of the altar. The corresponding chapel on the other side of the presbytery was probably the Lady Chapel. The lantern arches are plain and once recessed, the inner rim rising from corbelled shafts. A Perpendicular oak screen divides the presbytery from the crossing, and on the opposite side of the latter a massive solid stone screen divides it from the nave. The nave, it should be remarked, always has been, and still is, used as the parish church. This solid wall has a pointed doorway at each end, and it would serve as the reredos to the parish church, and rood-screen to the priory church. A fine Norman doorway opened into the cloister from the south transept, and another from the east end of the nave. The narrow north aisle was pulled down in the present century. The four arches of the arcade between it and the nave are now built up, and contain windows of Tudor age. The piers of this arcade are cylindrical, with simple capitals of corresponding shape. The clerestory windows—single narrow round-arched apertures—are curiously placed over the piers, their long sloping sills almost reaching the capitals. The tower is extremely massive, and rises only a stage above the roof, and is lighted by two small single round-headed lights on each side. Its noteworthy feature is the lofty battlement, the battlements being stepped, and each pierced with a large cross eylet. The church formed a part of the north line of defence of the priory, so it is almost certain that the north aisle wall had originally no windows until after the dissolution, when Tudor ones were inserted, these being now, as above stated, in the walls with which the nave arches are built up. The remaining portions of the walls of the precincts are massive and military-looking. The great gateway has its angles worked into octagonal turrets, with

spur buttresses. The dovecote, a large rectangular structure in the south-east angle of the enclosure, is still almost perfect, minus the roof. From this military monastery the party drove to Ogmore Castle, the outer walls and massive remains of the square Norman keep of which were described by Mr. William Riley, who acted as cicerone for the rest of the expedition. A mile further over immense sand-dunes brought the party to the remains of Candleston or Cantilupeston Castle, which are incorporated into a farmhouse, now also in ruins. It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Cantilupes, and has several architectural features of that period, notably a fireplace canopied with a fine oggee-crocketed arch. Glamorgan is a veritable land of castles; even the village church-towers partake of a military character, and no doubt were constructed as places of temporary refuge during sudden outbreaks of the Welsh. At Lythegston a large barrow with its half-exposed chamber was next inspected. The cover-stone is of enormous proportions, a tabular block of sandstone, about 15 feet long and 5 feet wide, which has to some extent crushed the supporting stones. The mound is slightly elliptical, with an axis approximately east and west, and coinciding with that of the stone. In the churchyard of this place is a small and simple pre-Norman cross in a socket. The limbs are extremely short, giving a squarish outline to the head, and on its face is a shallow recessed Maltese cross. The shaft is panelled. At the next church visited, Laleston, a large number of incised monumental slabs of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, Norman and later architectural details, and other carved stones, from pre-Norman times to a large sundial of the last century, were inspected. Among these was the large "wheel-head" of a pre-Norman cross, and a broken slab about 3 feet long and 1 foot wide, which may have been part of the shaft of another cross. Running lengthways is the following inscription in rude Roman letters:

PAVLI
FILI N.

the dotted line representing the fractured edge of the stone. It is very probable that this or the "wheel" cross belonged to a large rude socketed base in the churchyard. Several members expressed their regret that all these interesting remains should be lying exposed on the ground. It may be mentioned that *en route* several socketed bases of mediæval wayside crosses were noticed. The last place visited was the site of an ancient church, Ca'er-hen-Eglwys. The outlines of this structure could be readily traced, as also that of an enclosing wall or mound. Mr. Riley has found many fragments of carved stone in the neighbouring fences, which in every case have been of pre-Norman type, leading him to think that the church ceased to be used about the time of the Norman Conquest. But the interesting point in connection with this spot is two standing stones or menhirs, 6 or 7 feet high, close by the site. These megalithic monuments can scarcely be the supports of a dolmen, but they have a very prehistoric look. If they are prehistoric, it is an interesting example of the continuity of sacred sites.

Why should this society continue to adhere to a

title that so inadequately expresses their objects and work? Why not "The Cardiff Archæological and Natural History Society"?

At the last meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS it was resolved, provided that a sufficient number of subscribers could be secured, to publish a periodical portfolio of illustrations of monumental brasses, similar to the illustrations of Norfolk brasses recently issued by Mr. Beloe. It was decided that each number of the portfolio should contain at least six plates, and that of these at least one should be illustrative of some brass or brasses no longer in existence, copied from available rubbings, blackings, or engravings. The remainder would be reduced by photolithography, or any other convenient process from actual rubbings of existing brasses, so as to ensure strict accuracy. The brasses chosen would be typical examples, but preference would be given to such as are not already illustrated in easily accessible books. The price would at most be 2s. 6d. per part to members, 3s. 6d. to non-members; and two numbers would probably be issued in each year. Anyone who may be willing to subscribe is requested to communicate his name and address on a post card to R. A. S. Macalister, Torrisdale, Cambridge, without delay, in order that the committee may know as soon as possible whether a sufficient number of subscribers can be enrolled to enable them to proceed with this publication.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY'S, READING, BERKS, 1550-1662. Transcribed by Francis N. A. Garry, M.A., and A. G. Garry. Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. *Edward J. Blackwell* (Reading). Folio, pp. 200. Price 12s. 6d.

There is a growing interest in churchwardens' accounts, and recently several books have been published on this subject, but we do not know of any equal in value to the one before us, so carefully prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Garry. The period covered is full of historical importance. Here we have a detailed account of the income and expenditure of a parish from the Reformation to the Restoration. Its importance as a contribution to economic history cannot be overrated. Here the student of manners, customs, and folk-lore may find much that is curious, which will repay careful consideration. We see here how closely the every-day life of the people was linked with the church. The value of these accounts has long been known, and items from them have been included in such works as Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Friend's *Flowers and Flower Lore*, etc.

It would be a pleasant task to reproduce from the book before us many of the curious items it contains, but we do not know where to commence and where to end, so full is the volume of matters of interest. In the earlier years' entries in the book we see that tenpence was the pay for a day's work, and other things were equally cheap, for we find that only two shillings and fourpence was paid for a barrel of beer. Payments for ale were frequently made. Bells receive much attention, and always appear to be undergoing repair, or being rung at the cost of the parish to celebrate some local or national event. Another charge which very often occurs is the "glassing of the windows." A few items taken almost at random will show the varied, interesting, and important entries included in the volume. In the accounts for 1556-57 we read:

It'm payed for minstrelles and the hobby horse upon
Mayday iij s.
It'm payed for the morrys-daunsers and mynstrelles
mete and Drinkte at whitsontide iij s. iij d.
payed to them the Sonday after mayday xxd.

Still bearing on matters anent amusements, we find an entry in the year 1644 as follows:

payed for Kinges booke 0 0 10

We learn from a note to this entry that the charge is for the *Book of Sports*, the well-known declaration permitting certain recreations on Sunday after church time. It was first issued by James I. in 1618, and in 1633 it was re-issued by Charles I., being ordered to be read in all churches. The accounts for 1611-12 contained an entry of unusual interest respecting the first of our Stuart kings:

It'm for Ringinge the Vth of Auguste Gowris Con-
speracie iij s.

We are told that: "On August 5, 1600, James VI. of Scotland was decoyed by Alexander Ruthven (brother of the Earl of Gowrie, executed in 1584 for his part in the Raid of Ruthven) into Gowrie House, near Perth. Here the king found himself a prisoner, but, in spite of Ruthven's attempts to stab him, he managed to give the alarm to his attendants. They forced an entry and rescued their master. Although considerable mystery surrounds the affair, there is no doubt that the king had a very narrow escape; and on ascending the throne of England he caused August 5 to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, as it had been in Scotland since November, 1600."

Payments for ringing the bells, November 5, find a place in the accounts in 1639-40. We read:

To the ringers on the 5th November 0 12 0
To them on the Coronacion day 0 12 10

When the bishop visited the town he was welcomed with a merry peal of bells. An item in the accounts for 1661-62 states:

Paid for ringing when y^e Bishopp came 00 05 00

On September 3, 1658, passed away Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, after filling for eleven years the highest place in England. On January 27, 1659, his son Richard was accepted by Parliament as his successor. In the accounts we find an entry:

paid for ringing the day the Lord Protector was
proclaimed 00 05 00

He did not long fill the office. On May 25, 1659, he had to dissolve Parliament; and he abdicated, and

the Protectorate was at an end. The Stuarts came to their own again.

Many entries relating to the Civil War find a place in the pages of this work. We must leave them and many other matters we had marked for quotation, and conclude with one for making God's house beautiful:

1623-24. pd' for Decking of the Church with Rose-
marie and bayes, holly and Ivey at Christmas,
Easter, and Whitsontide 0 6 0

In selecting the foregoing extracts we fear we have not done justice to the compilers of this excellent work. It is so full of items of interest that we have been puzzled which to select to best illustrate the contents of the book. The Bishop of Oxford supplies an introduction, which, as might be expected, is one of value and interest. The printer merits praise for his share of the undertaking, and, in conclusion, we must pronounce this volume a valuable contribution to the history of the English Church.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS. By E. Gordon Duff.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. Pp. xii,
218. Ten plates. Price 6s. net.

This volume is the fourth of the useful and most readable series termed "Books about Books," and is well worthy of its predecessors. Mr. Gordon Duff, in dealing with the steps that led up towards the invention of printing, points out that the art of impressing or stamping words seems to have been known from very early times. The handles and rims of Greek amphore and Roman mortaria, as well as the bases of lamps and vases, were often impressed with the maker's name, or some other legend, by means of a stamp. The art of block-printing is then described, and a few examples in England and the Continent are specially named. In dealing with the invention of printing, that sore and oft-worried question, Mr. Duff adopts the wise and scholarly course of following the evidence of the printed books themselves. In this way the claims of France and the Low Countries are rightly passed over in favour of Mainz. It was at Mainz, on November 15, 1454, that the earliest specimen of printing from movable type known to exist was printed. This is the famous *Indulgence* of Nicholas V. to such as should contribute money to aid the King of Cyprus against the Turks. The first two books printed at Mainz were the two editions of the *Vulgate* known respectively as the Mazarine and Bamberg Bibles. They both came out soon after the *Indulgence* sheet, and were printed from the same types that were used in 1454. The first book with a printed date is the *Psalmorum Codex* of 1457, printed by Schæffer. In 1469 Peter Schæffer printed a highly interesting document advertising a list of twenty-one books. A facsimile is given of this, the first bookseller's catalogue. Printing soon spread in Germany; presses were at work in Strasburg in 1460, and in Bamberg in 1461-62. Cologne began work in 1466, Augsburg in 1468, Nuremberg in 1470, Spire in 1471, Esslingen in 1472, and Lavingen in 1473. Basle was the first town in Switzerland into which printing was introduced, probably in the year 1468. Before the end of the fifteenth century printing-presses were at work in five other Swiss towns,

namely, Geneva, 1478; Promentour, 1482; Lausanne, 1493; Trogen, 1497, and Sursee, 1500.

The art of printing was first introduced into Italy in 1465 by two Germans, who originally settled in the monastery of St. Scholastica at Subiaco, Cicero *De Oratore* being their first effort. Between 1470 and 1480, at least fifty printers were at work in Venice. The spread of it in Italy was very rapid. In 1471 presses were in full operation at Bologna, Ferrara, Florence, Milan, Naples, Pavia, and Treviso, and was introduced into no fewer than seventy-one towns before the end of the century.

As to France, there is documentary evidence, quite recently discovered by L'Abbé Requin, that there was some kind of printing going on at Avignon as early as 1444, termed *ars scribendi artificialiter*, but no specimen has yet been found to set at rest the question as to the exact nature of this Avignon invention. The printing-press was first established at Paris in 1470; Lyons and Toulouse speedily followed.

With regard to the Low Countries, Mr. Duff remarks that "on no subject connected with printing has more been written, and to less purpose, than on the Haarlem invention of printing by Lourens Janszoon Coster." His conclusions are that there is no direct evidence in favour of Haarlem or Utrecht, and that the indirect evidence is slightly in favour of Utrecht. With regard to the year, "the first printed date in the Low Countries is 1473, and there are a group of undated books which may perhaps be placed before or round this date; beyond this we have no information whatever."

The first book printed in Spain seems to have been a small volume of hymns in honour of the Virgin, issued at Valentia in 1474. The first authentic dated book printed in Portugal came from a Lisbon press in 1489.

The first book printed in Denmark, or, indeed, in the whole of the northern counties of Europe, was an edition of *Gulielmi Caorsini de obsidione et bello Rhodiano*, which was issued at Odensee, in 1482, by John Snell.

The history of the introduction of printing into England is clear and straightforward. Up to 1477, when Caxton introduced the art in a perfect state, nothing had been produced in England save a few single sheet prints such as the *Pietas*, of which there are copies in the British Museum and Bodleian. The first book printed in English was done by Caxton at Cologne in 1471, and was a *History of Troy*. The first book printed in England was issued by Caxton from the Westminster press in 1477, and was the *Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophers*. The productiveness of his press was remarkable, no less than thirty books being printed within three years. Mr. Duff then proceeds to give admirable summaries of the origin and growth of the art at Oxford, St. Alban's, and London, and elsewhere throughout England. The volume concludes with chapters on the Study of Bookbinding, and on the Collecting and Describing of Early Printed Books. There is a good index of printers and places. Now that students have got this excellent volume, it is a wonder to think how literary folk, who cannot afford a large and expensive library, got on without it!

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT. Historical Notes on the North Staffordshire Abbeys, Churches, Chapels, and Parishes from the Earliest Times, with Lists of Archdeacons, Abbots, Priors, Incumbents, and Patrons. By Rev. S. W. Hutchinson. *Bemrose and Sons*. 8vo., pp. viii, 212. Price 10s. 6d.

It is impossible to commend this book. It contains a great deal of information, but put together after a scrappy fashion, and showing no trace of original research. The numerous omissions deprive it of any real value to the antiquary or local historian. The "Historical Review of North Staffordshire and its Churches," with which the volume opens, is pretentious, but contains many blunders. It is unfortunate that religious controversy is introduced, for the paragraphs headed "Continuity of the Church" and "Mediæval Interference of the State" are not reliable. It is amusing to find "good Queen Anne" spoken of as if she had really been a personal benefactor to the Church. We have the very strongest objections to books (not mere primers or pamphlets) of this kind being put forward without references to the sources from which information is gleaned, or to the books or documents from which lists are copied or compiled. Such a line of conduct is very unfair to the original workers whether living or dead, and results (even if the information is partially of first-hand culling) in men of accuracy and students worthy of the name discarding the book *in toto*. The first list given is that of the archdeacons of Stafford and Stoke. It is strangely meagre, and abounds in mistakes, whilst there is not a line or foot-note to say whence the information has been gleaned. If Mr. Hutchinson had consulted Harwood's *Lichfield*, he would have gained much in fulness and accuracy, although tested and corrected by the Episcopal Act Books (which begin at the end of the thirteenth century) Harwood can be considerably improved and extended. What, for instance, is the good of putting down—"1323 and 1337, John Clarel"—as if Archdeacon Clarel only acted in these two years, whereas we know the exact day in August, 1323, when he was instituted, and the exact day in June, 1337, when he died at Lichfield. As this is supposed to be a history of the archdeaconry of Stoke (formed out of that of Stafford), we naturally look for a full and careful list of the archdeacons, together with biographical details that proper diligence might have collected. With regard to the paragraphs as to the religious houses, with lists of their priors or abbots, not a syllable is said as to the places from which they are copied. When we get to the notes on the parish churches, with their promised lists of incumbents and patrons, we find that they are often entitled "List of some of the Rectors" or "Vicars" as the case may be, but there is again no information as to the source or sources from which they are compiled. Mr. Hutchinson has put himself in a dilemma. For most of these parishes a complete or almost complete list of incumbents, far fuller than those given here, could be compiled. The one source for such a list is the series of original Episcopal Act Books in the registry at Lichfield, supplemented occasionally during a vacancy of the see by those of the province at Lambeth. Can Mr. Hutchinson read these registers,

or did he take the trouble to get accurate copies? If he did neither the one nor the other, he has no business to proffer himself as the publisher of such lists. If he did do this, why does he not give us the full results? In several of the lists which are entered as though complete, we find great gaps extending over the whole of the fifteenth century. Are we to believe that the Episcopal Act Books are here deficient or missing? Even if Mr. Hutchinson only relies upon that which has been printed by others, he might have materially improved his lists. For instance, Bacon's *Liber Regis* would have given him a large number of eighteenth-century patrons whom he omits. The inscriptions on the bells are given in the briefest form, but these are taken from Mr. Lynam's noble work on the Staffordshire Church Bells, where they are beautifully illustrated and described in detail. It is a matter of taste, but we fancy most writers (who could give no evidence that they had visited a single belfry) would have been sorry to copy out wholesale for every parish Mr. Lynam's hardly-earned and recently-published information, even though one line of acknowledgment is given in the preface. If Mr. Hutchinson was anything of a campanologist, he would not give lists of "peals of bells," but would use the right term—"a ring of bells." From whence is the religious census of 1676 copied? Having had occasion at one time to transcribe from the original of this, we note five mistakes. The revaluation of certain churches made in 1341, termed *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, affords material for four pages, though it might as well have been said that this was printed by the old Record Commission in 1808, so no research was involved. The translations are not careful or accurate. At p. 165 is given an order made in 1426 for the hours at which the chaplains of the cathedral church of Lichfield were to celebrate at the different altars. There is no meaning in giving this, for it has nothing whatever to do with the archdeaconry of Stoke. It is headed, "From Lichfield Cathedral Chapter Act Book"; but we know that it is not taken from the Act Book, as it has an error in it which is also to be found in a printed catalogue of the Capitular Muniments. Not only has Mr. Hutchinson not consulted the original Act Book, but he has made an additional mistake in copying it from a printed page. To this follow twenty-three pages of the Inventory of Church Goods *temp.* Edward VI. We are satisfied that these are not from the original MS. in the Public Record Office, but are, we believe, printed from a not too accurate copy given some years ago in a Lichfield Diocesan Calendar. The last section is "Church Schools prior to 1870, and School Endowments." We are told that they are "taken mainly from the Staffordshire Directories—1834, 1851, and 1888." Here at last is a reference to authorities, but anyone who has studied directories, and knows the purely commercial principles upon which they are compiled, is well aware that for true historic purposes they are worthless, though their statement may often be taken as usefully suggestive. It is no part of our duty to instruct Mr. Hutchinson, or we could tell him where he could obtain reliable and valuable information under this head, only it would involve a good deal of trouble and expense.

It has been unpleasant work thus showing up in detail the deficiencies of these pages, and it has

involved the consumption of not a little valuable space when many other books stand waiting on our table; but we thought that it might be of profit to others to see how time and ink and paper can be wasted by entering upon literary tasks for which there is no special qualification, and in the accomplishing of which neither pains nor discrimination seem to have been expended.

* * *

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS: PARTHIA. By George Rawlinson, M.A. T. Fisher Unwin. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 432. Forty-eight illustrations. Price 5s.

No one could be better fitted for the task of filling some four hundred pages with an accurate and readable account of the kingdom of Parthia than Professor Rawlinson, and Mr. Fisher Unwin, as well as his readers, is to be congratulated on his having been secured for the work. In these pages we find the following topics successively treated: The geographical boundaries of Parthia proper and the Parthian Empire; the Turanian character of the Parthian people: the condition of Western Asia in the third century B.C.; the origin of the Parthian state; the first period of extensive conquest; the reign of Mithridates I., and the laws and institutions of that monarch; the last struggle with Syria; the defeat and death of Antiochus Sidetes; the pressure of the northern nomads upon Parthia; the Scythic wars of Phraates II. and Artabanus II.; Mithridates II. and the nomads; the first contact with Rome; civil war in Parthia, and the reigns of Sanatruces, Phraates III., and Pompey; the great expedition of Crassus against Parthia, and its failure; second war of Parthia with Rome; the Parthian invasion of Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor; the expedition of Mark Anthony against Parthia; war between Parthia and Media; the relations of Parthia with Rome under Augustus and Tiberius; the satraps Asinai and Anilai; Gotarzes and his rivals; Parthia in the time of Nero and Vespasian; Chosroës and Trajan; further relations with Rome, and the last war between the two nations; the revolt of the Persians, and the downfall of the Parthian Empire. In the last chapter there is a good general estimate of the art, religion, and customs of Parthia. The index, as is usual with this series, is all that can be desired. "The Parthians," according to Fergusson in his *History of Architecture*, "have left no material traces of their existence." When the Achaemenian Persians were struck down by Alexander, "the old arts," he adds, "disappeared from the Mesopotamian world." It is certainly true that the Parthians were neither great builders nor remarkably proficient in any of the fine arts. But Professor Rawlinson is fully able to disprove the truth of Fergusson's wide assertions. As numismatists the Parthians were celebrated, as is borne witness to by many hundred types of coins issued from their mints during the five centuries of their sovereignty. Numerous examples are engraved in these pages, some of which are of no mean merit. As to architecture, the remains at Hatra, or El Hadhr, which was flourishing under Parthian rule from A.D. 100 to A.D. 226, are of an imposing character. The ruins show that the palace was an edifice 360 feet long by 210 feet broad, and consisted mainly of seven oblong vaulted halls placed side by side longitudinally,

with some small apartments and one large square building at the back. The decorative and fictile art of the Parthians has been considerably illustrated by the remains uncovered at Warka. They include terra-cotta statuettes, glass bottles, a great variety of earthenware, and many personal ornaments in gold, silver, brass, and copper.

PRIMER OF ITALIAN LITERATURE. By F. J. Snell, M.A. *Henry Frowde* (Clarendon Press Series). Foolscape 8vo., pp. viii, 184. Price 3s. 6d.

We offer a hearty welcome to Mr. Snell's handbook on Italian literature. Such a book was much needed, and the gap is now well filled. A great amount of information, selected with discrimination, arranged with skill, and written after a pleasant style, is here brought together. The chief Italian sources on which Mr. Snell has relied are the writings of Emiliani Giudici, Fenini, and Fornaciari; but there is abundant proof of wide-spread reading in Italian literature on the author's own account. This book deserves to be widely read, and to be always at hand for reference, and it will probably best serve towards that end if we just briefly indicate its subdivisions. The first chapter deals with the precursors and contemporaries of Dante. Mr. Snell thinks that Italian literature began with the *trovatori* of the Marca Trivigiana, in the north of Italy, towards the close of the twelfth century. This was followed by the literary activity of Sicily in the thirteenth century. From Sicily the poetical contagion spread to the mainland, Guido Guinicelli, Guido Cavalcanti, Cino Sinibaldi, and Brunetto Latino (Dante's tutor) being specially described. Dante (1265 to 1321), "the virtual creator of Italian literature," is worthily treated in the second chapter. The third section is devoted to Petrarch and Boccaccio. The drama and the romantic epic of the fifteenth century form the subjects of the fourth chapter. The prose writers and the poets of the "golden age" of the sixteenth century are next passed under review in chapters five and six. To these succeeds the account of the dramatists of that epoch, Gian Giorgio, Trissino, Giovanni Rucellai, Torquato Tasso, etc. The other sections are respectively named: The Marinists and Arcadians, The Forerunners of the Revolution, The Tragedians and Meli, The Revolution and the Reaction, Romanticism and Pessimism, and The Epilogue, which gives a general summary of Italian literature from 1830 to 1860. There is also a complete index of writers.

THE WARWICK SHAKESPEARE: JULIUS CÆSAR, edited by Arthur D. Innes, M.A., price 1s. 6d.; KING RICHARD II., edited by C. H. Herford, Litt.D., price 1s.

INTRODUCTION TO SHAKESPEARE. By Edward Dowden, Litt.D. *Blackie and Sons*. Price 2s. 6d.

Dr. Dowden's volume contains a sketch of Shakespeare's life, an account of his works, and of the stage history of the plays, as well as a description of eminent actors and editors of his work. It is the most comprehensive Shakespearian treatise in a small form that has come under our notice.

The chief characteristic of the "Warwick" edition of Shakespeare's plays, two of which have reached us, is the prominence given to the literary and æsthetic

view as distinct from the mere philological. This edition promises to be very serviceable for school and educational purposes. The text of each play, which is reasonably expurgated, is accompanied by an introduction, notes, and a glossary. We hope to refer to this edition in more detail on some subsequent occasion.

OUR COUNTY: Sketches in Pen and Ink of Representative Men of Northamptonshire. By W. Ryland D. Adkins. *Elliot Stock*.

These are for the most part good likenesses and kindly-conceived descriptions of forty representative men of Northamptonshire. As they are all living, they cannot be discussed in these pages, since they do not pertain to the antiquities or history of the past. We must content ourselves with saying that the volume is well printed, and seems a desirable one. Sir Henry Dryden, the well-known and venerable antiquary, comes second in this contemporary roll of honour, following immediately after Earl Spencer, the Lord-Lieutenant.

INDEX TO THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN, CAMBRIDGE, January, 1629, to July, 1715. *Deighton, Bell and Co.* Cambridge University Press. 8vo. Part I., pp. xxxiv, 172; Part II., pp. lxxxviii, 496.

These two parts, the one issued in 1882 and the other in 1893, have now been issued in a single stout volume, and form a most carefully edited work of reference of the greatest value to genealogists, as well as to local antiquaries and historians. That veteran Cambridge author, Rev. John E. B. Mayor, has done a useful and most laborious work in transcribing and thoroughly indexing the earlier registers of his college. On January 21, 1629, Dr. Owen Gwyn, Master of St. John's College, and the senior fellows ordered: "That the register of the college should have a booke provided him wherein he should from time to time write and register the names, parents, county, school, age, and tutor of everyone to be admitted into the college before their enrolling into the buttery tables." Nine days after this the first entry was made, and the register, though more and more meagre in detail as time goes on, is complete up to the present time. The record is of interest in many ways. Those concerned in the histories of the schools of Bangor, Bradford, Giggleswick, Lancaster, Manchester, Pocklington, Ruthin, Sedbergh, and Shrewsbury, will here find much to aid their researches. Particularly is this the case with regard to Pocklington and Shrewsbury. Candidates for the head-mastership of the former, and for the head and third masterships of the latter, were required to become members of St. John's. Professor Mayor states that "it is plain that these appointments were regarded as a trust, to be bestowed on the fittest candidate, not as property of the fellows." The statements as to the trade, profession, or rank of fathers yield remarkable proof of the all-embracing character of St. John's which has always been an honourable feature of its history. Taking the indexes of trades under two letters as examples, we find the following: Bailiff, Baker, Barber, Barber-surgeon, Baron, Baron of the Exchequer, Baronet, Barrister, Bishop, Blacksmith, Bookseller, Brasier, Brewer, Bricklayer, Bridler, Butcher, and Butler—Saddler, Sailor, Salter, Schoolmaster, Scrivener, Seaman, Serjeant-at-Law, Shep-

herd, Shoemaker, Shopkeeper, Silkmercer, Soldier, Stonemason, and Surgeon. The indexes, which are chiefly the work of Rev. P. J. F. Gautillon, are admirably done; they are of (1) persons, (2) places, (3) trades, (4) schools, and (5) letters testimonial. The notes must, of necessity, be brief, but they are rather too fitful in character. For some counties they are done well, and for others very meagrely. A good deal of information, for instance, with regard to various Derbyshire Johnians might easily have been gleaned from recently published works. Nevertheless, the chief wonder is that the book is so comprehensive and well arranged.

Among the SMALLER BOOKS and MAGAZINES recently received, we desire to mention the following: *The Illustrated Archaeologist*, No. 2, edited by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, and published by C. J. Clark. This 2s. 6d. quarterly, if good letterpress, good illustrations, and good typography all round mean anything, certainly ought to be an assured success. "Some Carved Door-Posts in Brussels," by Arthur Elliot, gives excellent illustrations of remarkable carved centre-posts that divide not a few of the old Belgian doorways both ecclesiastical and civil. "Stonehenge," by Edgar Barclay, gives views of the stones as at present and restored; we are not in accord with some of his theories, but think he is probably correct in regarding this great trophy as of historic date, and not of prehistoric antiquity. Other subjects that are treated of both with pen and pencil are Silchester, sculptured tombstones in Argyleshire, wood-carving in the Trobriands, Launceston Priory, Roman altar at Lanchester, etc.—*Archæologia Oxoniensis*, supplement to Part II., by Mr. J. Park Harrison (Henry Frowde, price 1s.), deals with English architecture before the Conquest, and has numerous illustrations. The frontispiece compares part of a carved panel at Britford Church with portions of borders of a Saxon MS. circa 930.—*A New Guide to Shrewsbury*, by R. Bradley (J. G. Livesey, Shrewsbury, price 1s.), is the clearest and neatest-printed handbook to an English town that we have hitherto met with; there are eleven full-page illustrations from photographs, in addition to a map. It will not, of course, satisfy a careful antiquary; but its statements, so far as they go, seem carefully arranged and accurate. The passing visitor, whatever his tastes, ought to be well pleased to obtain such a book at so reasonable a cost; it is a pleasure to commend it.—*The Caverns in Nottingham Park* is a neat little illustrated pamphlet, by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the well known and enterprising librarian of Nottingham Public Library.—*The Western Antiquary* has adopted a new and improved shape, as well as a bright red cover; we wish it all success.



Correspondence.

SQUEEZES.

[The following brief hints, printed at the suggestion of friends, aim only at indicating a rough practical method of securing adequate squeezes of inscriptions in England or similar countries. I have naturally

confined myself to processes and materials which are available anywhere and at short notice.]

1. The materials required are cold water, a brush, and paper. The brush must be a hard close-set one, like the stiffest of the three used in blacking boots. For the paper, use ordinary stout red or white blotting paper. (Several varieties of special "squeeze paper" are manufactured, and can be had from D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London, and elsewhere; but blotting paper does admirably.)

2. To make the squeeze, wash the stone clean, wet the paper by dipping in the water or otherwise, lay it on the stone, and beat into the surface with the brush. (i.) It is best to use small pieces of paper (not more than 10 by 15 inches at the most), and to squeeze the stone, if a large one, in overlapping sections, which can be easily fitted together afterwards. The use of small pieces of paper avoids several awkwardnesses (air-bubbles under the paper, expansion by the wetting, etc.), which occur when large pieces are used. (ii.) If possible, place the inscription face upwards; if the surface is immovably vertical, the wet paper will usually adhere after a few pats of the brush: begin to pat along the top. (iii.) If desired, two layers of paper may be used, but, except with thin paper, this is rarely required; the layers adhere well enough with plain water, though some people add a drop of glue. (iv.) It is most important to pat the paper very hard and right into the surface, and not to fear breaking it. If the squeeze is properly dried afterwards, no harm is done by a few fractures in it.

3. Great care must be taken in drying. The sun is seldom hot enough in England to help in this. One must either let the squeeze dry on the stone, if it is under cover and circumstances permit, or else take it carefully off, slip it on to, e.g., a tray made by an old newspaper, and dry in any neighbouring oven. This secures a crisp and accurate impression.

4. When dry, the squeeze should be packed, flat or slightly rolled, in some tin or box in which it can travel without risk of pressure. If the squeeze has been taken (as suggested) in small pieces, this is easy to manage. Pressure often destroys much of the value of a squeeze by blurring the crispness of the impression.

So far as my experience goes, the most important of the above hints are those which require that the paper should be patted very hard right into the surface, and that the squeeze should be properly dried and packed.

F. HAVERFIELD.

Christ Church, Oxford, September 2, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.